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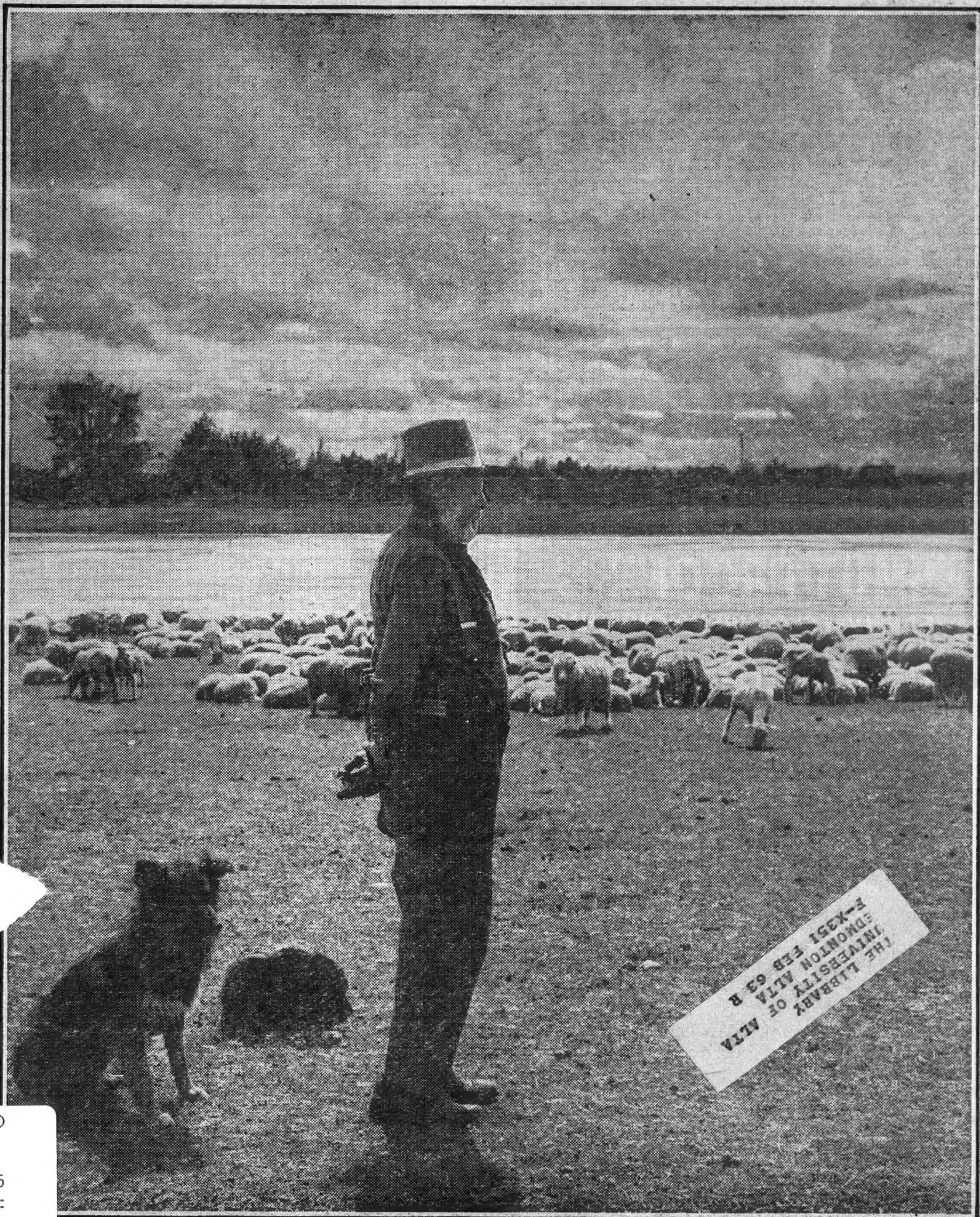
OF ALBERTA

*Am. Science*

# Farm and Ranch Review

CALGARY, ALBERTA  
MARCH 1948

VOLUME XLIV  
NUMBER 3



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# FREEDOM OF CHOICE — NOT COMPULSION

As long ago as May, 1937, a writer in "The Calgary Herald" said:

"With both the Wheat Board and The Grain Exchange in operation, every farmer would have a choice as to the method he desired to employ in disposing of his grain.

"He could sell for cash through The Grain Exchange or deliver to the Wheat Board and take an initial payment, with further payments being made as the grain is disposed of.

"The first plan would give him (the farmer) cash for his grain on any particular day he chose to sell, and the latter would give an average price over the year. There would be no coercion to compel any farmer to use one method against his will."

This is exactly what our members believe in. Farmers who wish to continue selling their grain at the Government's Control Price, through the Canadian Wheat Board are entitled to do so. But other farmers who wish to sell on the Free and Open Market should have the right to do so and get the full prevailing world prices. Under such conditions, there would be no compulsion, no dictation; each farmer could use the plan of his choice.

Freedom of choice — not compulsion — nor coercion, should be the policy in marketing all Canadian wheat.

Our members as firmly believe in a Floor Price for wheat as they maintain that a farmer should get top prices now. What do you think?

Many prairie wheat growers still do not know how much they are regulated and controlled by the Canadian Wheat Board Act and its Amendments.

Do you? If not, mail the coupon below at once and get the facts. It will be to your interest to read and to study this pamphlet.

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11

## Marked Progress Reported By Beef Cattle Breeders

Three Canadian Beef Breeds Hold 1948  
Meeting in Edmonton

EDMONTON:— Marked progress has been made in the past year by all three of the beef breeders organizations of the Dominion, reports at the annual meetings held in this province, indicate.

Repeating last year's innovation — the holding of simultaneous meetings, brought the men who provide the seed stock of the beef industry to Edmonton in February from every province in the Dominion.

The gathering was made the occasion for joint meetings of the executives to deal with mutual problems affecting the detail of registrations, and uniformity in classifications of beef cattle in the prize lists of the larger exhibitions.

A joint public meeting was arranged where Dr. R. T. Clark of Bozeman, co-ordinator of beef cattle breeding, U.S. Bureau of Animal Husbandry, delivered an address on, "Improving the Efficiency of Beef Cattle." Colored films and a talk on Canada's Arctic Reindeer "ranch" were presented by Harry Hargrave of Swift Current, at a joint banquet in the MacDonald.

### Hereford Breeders

L. V. Robson of Deleau, Man., president of the Canadian Hereford Breeders Association, presided over the annual meeting of the breeders of white-faced cattle. D. A. Andrew of Calgary, secretary, made his sixth annual report.

Year 1946, for the first time in Canadian history saw more Herefords registered than any other breed of cattle included in the National Livestock Records report, and the margin had been increased in 1947, said Mr. Andrew. The total of 19,601 represented a 59 percent gain over a four-year period. Records covering ten breeds showed a definite trend towards increases in all beef and a decrease in breeds specialized as dairy cattle, probably due to labor requirements per animal unit.

With world demand for cereals rising and trend towards conserving grain for direct human consumption, he foresaw a tendency to produce meat more from grass and forage consuming animals, which should prove an advantage to Hereford breeders. Their breed has been specially developed to produce from grass and low-priced roughage and a minimum of concentrates.

Imports of Herefords had jumped to 160 head from 32 the previous year, exports more than doubled to 1,299 animals, mostly to the United States. Transfers were fewer, being 78 percent of registrations, which would not indicate any tendency to liquidate but perhaps a more cautious feeling on the part of buyers, said the secretary. He warned breeders against an over supply of bulls, pointing out that a good steer will net greater profit than a low quality bull.

Saskatchewan leads in membership gain of 108, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba following. Alberta lead with registration increase of 946, Saskatchewan gaining 580 and B.C. 167 more than in 1946.

### Shorthorn Breeders

Meeting of the Shorthorn Association with a high record membership of 4,583, exceeding by two thousand any of the beef breeds, was presided over by the president, Dr. R. H. Chant of Foam Lake, Sask. He said there was growing interest in the breed. He

noted that John Cross of Nanton, president of the Alberta section has purchased a bull at the Perth sale of February and James Richardson and Sons of Manitoba had bought the grand champion for \$12,500. There were 632 new members for a gain of 16 percent.

Registrations of Shorthorns were 7.7 percent greater in 1947, establishing an all-time high of 18,731 for the breed, reported Harold R. White of Guelph, in his secretarial report. Transfers, at 16,773 was the best in the history of the association and lead all the beef breeds, average of 47 head being sold each day of the past year, compared with only 17 head just ten years ago. Shorthorns were keeping pace with other breeds, said Mr. White, citing 1,505 exports.

In the strong prices paid at auctions, Mr. White found little evidence that prices were slipping, citing top prices in 1947 of \$3,600 for a bull and \$2,600 for a female.

He said that distinction had been earned for the Canadian Shorthorn industry when Richardson Farms of Winnipeg showed the grand champion at the Chicago International Exposition, this bull selling for \$9,000, record for this annual event.

The secretary, besides carrying on as treasurer and editor, had spent considerable time in the field. Mr. White recommended as a means toward promoting uniformity in breed type, the desirability of establishing judging schools with required attendance of judges of class "A" shows.

### Aberdeen Angus

A. T. Edwards of Watford, Ont., vice-president of the Aberdeen Angus Association, presided in the absence of A. E. Foster of Lena, Man., president, when the breeders of the black polled cattle convened. Mr. Edwards, whose own third annual sale a few months ago made an average topping \$2,000 apiece on fifty head, said there was no room for pessimism, there being more inquiries from the central states for export animals than in any previous season. An Oklahoma sale a fortnight ago made a historic high average for the continent at \$3,400.

J. Percy Sackville of Calgary, who succeeded F. W. Crawford last summer as secretary, made his first convention report showing 721 members, including 135 new ones for a net gain of 75. Of 4,729 registrations during 1947, Alberta led with 1,715 and Saskatchewan was in second place with 1,054.

Professor Sackville reported active demand for purebred reaching 400 head this winter, a large number from United States seeking medium-priced stock for the production of commercial cattle. Another interesting development has been the numerous inquiries for Aberdeen Angus calves for beef calf clubs and for the purpose of finishing as pens of show beef for the Royal Winter Fair. The show record of the black cattle had been excellent, the grand championship for beef animal at the Royal Winter Fair being won by an Angus steer bred and shown by Lloyd Mack of Rockwood.

Advertising in farm journals had brought a considerable demand for breed literature from new or prospective breeders, and there was little question, said Prof. Sackville, that this sort of publicity is of direct advantage.

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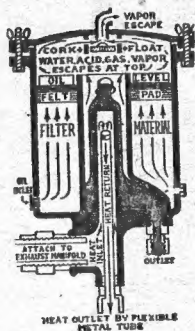
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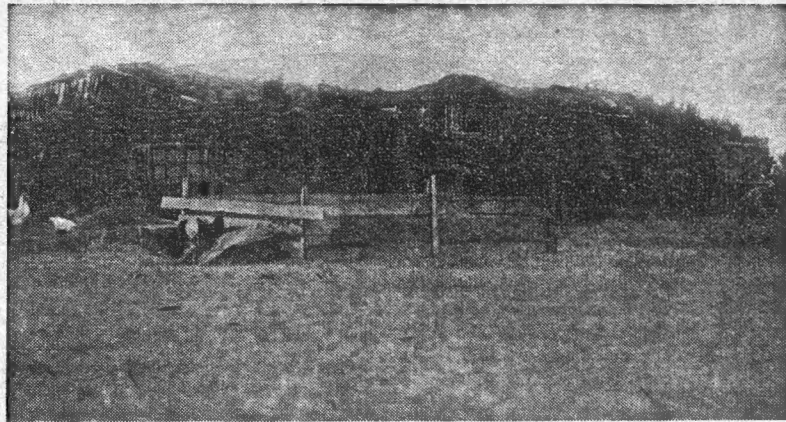
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## Home on the Range — Pioneer Style



This picture will mean nothing to our younger readers but it will to many an old-timer. Many of them spent a winter or two in sod houses like this when they first came to the prairies. What intrigues us with the picture is the mystery that surrounds it. It came to light, recently, in a search through the picture files of the Canadian National Railways in Winnipeg. Its only identification was a line saying it was a primitive home in Western Canada. Do any of our readers recognize this picture? Where is this home located, who built it, are its builders alive today, did they realize the high hopes they held when they cut the sod from the prairie to build their first home? If you recognize the house, will you kindly write and let us know?

THE EDITOR.

## Farm and Ranch Review

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JAMES H. GRAY, *Editor*  
MARTHA OLSON, *Home Editor*  
EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE:  
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Toronto, Ont.

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### THE COVER FOR MARCH

Our cover this month comes from the Saskatchewan River, by courtesy of the Canadian National Railways. We are in the market for western scenes for future covers. Do any of our readers have good shots of a combine harvest?

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## Blade Tillage Machinery

BLADE type machinery for tillage is not new, but developments into the scientific application of specially designed blades for dryland tillage has, during the past ten years, opened up a new field of hope for systematic crop production in those areas which have always been considered as hazardous, says G. N. Denike, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The use of blade type tillage machinery involves a major change from the older, orthodox tillage practices.

Several types of blade type tillage machines are being offered for sale. These vary in style from the old conventional duckfoot cultivator, which still remains as one of the best tillage machines in the dark brown soil zone, to the most advanced single or double sweep, fast lift, high speed machines now common in the light brown soil zone. Variations of the blade, cover all stages between these two types, but fundamentally they all achieve the same purpose with varying degrees of success, depending upon topography, soil type, trash cover and moistness of the surface soil.

Special effort has been directed during the past 15 years by the Dominion Experimental Stations at Lethbridge and Swift Current towards the development of equipment suited to the trash cover style of farming. Surface trash cover, with all of its difficulties from an equipment use standpoint, has been successfully maintained by the development and use of satisfactory blade type tillage tools having one, two or three support standards. Trash clearance is improved by speeds of travel up to six miles per hour, but size of machine or width of cut must be reduced in proportion to the increase in speed desired.

As the benefits of blade type tillage tools have been observed, their numbers have increased in every district. Frequently it takes from two to four years to condition a field for the most efficient blade weeder results, but the intelligent use of this machine will result in greater control of erosion, better soil moisture preservation and more efficient use of the high speed combine.

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# How better radio tubes create employment for Canadians

Plugging a reverberatory furnace in the Nickel smelting plant.



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Lee De Forest, the inventor of the Audion tube, found that Nickel answered all the requirements. It was strong, easily cleaned, and did not oxidize in the process of making the tube. It was easy to weld to other metals.



So today the metal parts of vacuum tubes are being made almost entirely of Nickel or some alloy of Nickel. The International Nickel Company's research department has co-operated with the radio industry in the development of the best Nickel alloys for use in radio tubes.

Improvements in the vacuum tube have steadily increased its uses. It has become the



heart of long distance telephone service. The development of motion picture films with sound tracks, as well as amplifiers for public address systems, have been made possible entirely by vacuum tubes.



Previous to 1906 not a single pound of Canadian Nickel was being used in vacuum tubes. Today hundreds of tons of it are used in millions of radio and telephone receiving and amplifying tubes.



This new market for Canadian Nickel, brought about through scientific research means jobs for hundreds of men in the Canadian Nickel industry. The expansion of the radio industry, in which Nickel has played a part, has also provided employment for thousands of Canadians. Thus does research develop better products, create more employment.



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# Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

## A Canada - U.S. Customs Union Is The Only Positive Solution

WE cannot urge too strongly upon our readers the careful reading of the article in this issue from the Financial Post. It is about automobiles and the austerity program. It completely demolishes the Government's whole grandiose scheme to solve its American dollar troubles by throttling our economy to death.

What is true of the automobile industry is true of every other phase of Canadian manufacturing enterprise. It is high cost enterprise. Costs are high because the market is small. Nothing can change this except a vast expansion of the market. This market cannot be expanded by pleasant words spoken softly by Mr. Howe into the ears of the American owners of 2,000 Canadian branch plants. It can only be done, if it can be done at all, by opening wide the American market to Canadian production and, at the same time, opening the Canadian market to American production.

The solution is just the reverse of everything the Canadian Government is now doing. We need a vigorous drive for a Customs Union with the United States. We have given free rein to a new protectionist ramp and labelled it "Austerity."

Let's take a look at "protection." Our protective tariff was devised to encourage small Canadian enterprises. It was to enable them to survive in a struggle for the Canadian market with big American enterprise. We started by protecting Canadians. Where are we now? Our whole protective tariff system now works not for Canadians but for the American owners of the Canadian branch plants. They discovered the tariff racket, and poured billions into Canada to gobble up Canadian industries and gouge Canadian consumers for "Made-in-Canada" products that should never have been made here at all.

They came here not only to supply the Canadian market but to use Canada as a base for export trade to Commonwealth countries. Empire preferences gave goods of Canadian origin the edge inside the Commonwealth. So we had the common spectacle of American industrialists taking an American gadget, manufacturing it in an American-owned plant in Ontario, plastering a Union Jack on it and advertising it abroad as "A British Empire Product."

Now we are engaged in a campaign, through import bans and excise taxes, to blackjack more American industries into building branch plants in Canada so they can hold the markets they have built up in Canada. And all to the ultimate end that Canadians will pay more for the things they buy. All to the ultimate end that the Canadian dollar will be worth less and less as spendable money. All to the end that the greater the vested interest the more opposition there will be to reciprocity or a Customs union with the United States. And all this is being done by a Government that chooses to call itself Liberal.

The struggle for reciprocity was lost in 1911. Perhaps the struggle for a Customs Union with the United States cannot

be won now. But surely such a union, presenting as it does the only sound solution to the economic problems of Canada, should not be now allowed to go by default. True a Customs Union would create problems, particularly in Ontario and Quebec. But isn't it time that these areas shouldered some of the problems that arise in our economy? Why must the solutions always be those that create hardship for all the other sections of Canada?

It is argued that a Customs Union would necessitate the use of a common currency. Well, what of it? It is argued that a Customs Union would cause Canada to lose her political identity — which is nonsense — and would interfere with the inner workings of our political system — which is probably true. It is said that we would be bound to conform with policies dictated by the American Congress or the American Government without having a voice in the formulation of policy. That also is probably true. But it happens now. It happened, for example, when the Canadian Government formulated a policy to increase gold production. It had to change its policy because of American pressure.

In the end, a Customs Union will be the salvation of Canada, all Canada — including Ontario and Quebec. No place that boasts the cheapest electric power in the world has anything to fear of the future. Ontario and Quebec industries that deserve to survive will survive and prosper for they will gain access to the richest market in the world. Given this market they will have to compete or die and we have no doubt that the American owners of these great investments will do everything possible to make them profitable. But they will not do it so long as they can earn lush profits exploiting the protected Canadian market. History is testimony of that.

★ ★

## Exempt The Pure-Breds From Livestock Embargo

IF the Dominion Government persists in refusing to lift the livestock embargo, at least it can and should end the discrimination against the raisers of pure-bred though unregistered livestock raised for meat.

Ever since the embargo went on pure-bred dairy cattle have been free to move to the United States. True, they move under regulation. But they move. During the last two years an average of \$8,000,000 worth of dairy stock have been exported annually to the United States. We are not arguing against this. But we do argue that the raisers of pure-bred meat cattle ought to be allowed the same right to ship to their traditional market.

Statistics on the different types of cattle slaughtered in Canada are rather vague. But it is a safe guess that before the war well over half the meat reaching Canadian tables came from the slaughtering of sur-

plus, over-aged dairy cattle and the so-called "utility" animal which might be classified as either dairy or beef. A very small proportion of our meat was top grade Red Brand beef that is produced from pure-bred beef cattle. Indeed, last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the following breakdown of grades of inspected slaughtering:

Quality.	% of Total.
Red _____	14.
Blue _____	20
Commercial _____	26
Plain _____	6
Good Cow _____	13
Commercial Cow _____	7
Manufacturing Cow _____	14

The agitation in the West for re-opening of the American market springs from the fact that this was the traditional market for top grade Canadian beef cattle. It was a premium market. A luxury trade if you like. It was quite possible that with the passage of time, this particular market might have been developed into something of vast value to Canada. It was, in any event, a most useful market as it was.

Why not, then, encourage Western Farmers to devote their attention to pure-bred beef production by opening the American market to them? Why not make the same concession to the best beef raisers that is made to the best dairy stock raisers? They have rightly been given a chance to develop an American market. But the same opportunity being denied pure-bred beef producers.

The argument that this would denude the Canadian table of meat cannot be made to this suggestion. It would result, on the basis of the D.B.S. figures, to a reduction of 14 per cent in the Canadian meat supply.

How about it, Mr. Gardiner?

★ ★

## The Western Pools And Coarse Grain

THE unfortunate cleavage of opinion that developed at Brockville between the Western Wheat Pools over coarse grain policy is being put to full use by the last ditch defenders of futures market gambling. That, perhaps, is a measure of the desperation that motivates them.

In the last six months, the futures market system has been engaged in an almost frantic plunge toward self destruction. The fact seems to have percolated into one of the ivory towers inhabited by Grain Exchange apologists. In its efforts to embarrass the Western Wheat Pools, by gleefully applauding the Alberta delegates and condemning these from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, it has stopped using the word "futures". It has accused Mr. Wesson and Mr. Parker of being opposed to "markets" a proposition transparently fraudulent on its face. This trick of trying to confuse markets with futures markets will fool no one.

The representatives of all the Western Pool are irrevocably opposed to futures market gambling. Let's get that straight. The difference at Brockville was over

*Editorials Continued on Next Page*



# Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

(Continued)

ends, not means. The two Manitoba Pools wanted coarse grains marketed through the Wheat Board. The Alberta delegates wanted marketing by a separate board. An honest difference of opinion, surely, and no more than that.

On the broad question of coarse grain policy there is a wide area of disagreement between the East and the West. The Eastern dairy farmers want prices of coarse grains held down. The Western farmers resent deeply the fact that they are prevented by embargoes from selling in their natural market — the United States. Some Western farmers, including Mr. Gardiner, take a different view. They feel that Eastern Canada might provide a steady and profitable market for Western feeds.

Eventually these varying points of view will have to be resolved. From the long term perspective Western interests must be served. Where does our future lie?

In no one market, surely. And least of all in a market that insists on getting our produce at a price that is unreasonably low, in our judgment. If a steady and profitable market can be built up in the United States for our coarse grains we must have access to that market. If Eastern farmers find that they cannot pay as much for our barley as we can get for it elsewhere then the solution is in their own hands. They can grow their own feed, as many did before the war, on land that they now utilize for the production of higher income crops.

It doesn't seem to us that Eastern farmers can have it both ways. If they want to continue raising dairy cattle and meat they cannot, at the same time, use their land for growing peas and tobacco and onions instead of feed.

Or, if they persist in doing both, they will have to get their feed where they can find it and at prices that reflect its costs of production. The Western farmer today is heavily subsidizing Canadian consumers on all the bread they eat. He subsidizes them for years on that portion of their meat that came from the feed he grew. He subsidizes meat prices directly by being barred from shipment of cattle to the United States.

Like the consumers in the cities, the Eastern farmers came to accept all this as a matter of course. It is not a matter of course. It is something that farmers resent bitterly, and it is something that is not going to be allowed to continue indefinitely.

★ ★

## Lloydminster Oil And Toronto Furnaces

To the host of Canadian contradictions, add this one: With Ontario suffering from a serious shortage of fuel oil the Lloydminster oil field lags in development.

Put those facts together and we have another potent argument for one of our favorite projects, the canalizing of the railways between Fort William and North Bay. This 800 miles of unproductive railway mileage is one of the reasons why Canada is divided between east and west. It is a millstone on the railways. It pro-

duces no revenue and forces railways to charge higher rates everywhere else in the country.

Elsewhere the nation itself took over such connecting links. It built the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence canal and in all has spent upwards of \$300,000,000 on canal construction and operation. If the nation as a whole were to take over the northern Ontario railway mileage and carve the cost of this haulage out of the normal freight rates, it would be a boon to every section of the country.

At present there is little market for the low grade crude oil produced in the Lloydminster field. It is far away and freight charges make it impossible to move it to markets that could possibly be developed. But if it could be shipped to Toronto at a moderate freight rate there is no reason why a profitable market could not be developed. True research and experiment would cost money. But if there were the opportunity to develop markets it would be worth while to spend money, and a lot of it, on research.

★ ★

## The Producers Pay For The Gamblers' Ride

IF the futures market gambling system had set out deliberately to discredit itself, a more complete job could hardly have been done. We refer of course to the skyrocketing and the pummeling of prices on the Chicago Board of Trade and kindred Monte Carlos.

Consider the facts. When prices rose calamitously the American Government sought to ease the pressure by increasing margin requirements for gambling. Its request was greeted with screams of anguish and violent abuse. The bull market pulled in the speculators. They drove the price of grain up beyond all reason.

Crop prospects improved, someone gave the market a kick and it began to tumble. In four weeks, wheat dropped sixty cents a bushel and corn was down in proportion. Of course, if the speculators had stayed out, wheat would never have gone to \$3.12 a bushel and would not have fallen so far so quickly. But that is expecting the impossible from the futures market. The only time when it attracts outside speculators is precisely when these speculators are harmful. It never attracts them at a time when they might help the farmer by buying grain when the price is ridiculously low.

Nor is that all. Without any increase in the supply of barley, and without any slackening in the demand for barley, the Winnipeg futures market dropped 20 cents a bushel. That of course meant that farmers who delivered actual barley for sale got that much less for it.

Why? Because a horde of gamblers, who had bought grain at high prices in the hope of selling it at still higher prices, were being cleaned out a thousand miles away.

All this is not new. It's the old, old story of the futures market, the story of the early 1920's, the story of 1925, the story of 1930 and 1931 and 1932. It is precisely what is to be expected of insti-

tutions that are dedicated to the facilitation of gambling in grain. The gamblers got taken for a ride again. But, as always, it will be the primary producers who have to pay the fare.

★ ★

## We Should Demand Sound Floor Prices

NOTHING is more important to the Canadian economy than stability of agriculture. This is not our argument alone. It was dinned into the ears of Western Farmers throughout five war years. It was the fundamental argument used by the Government and its advisers to justify the ceilings placed upon farm prices. It was more than an argument. It was a solemn pledge to the primary producers of this country. The primary producers have a right to expect that this pledge will be redeemed.

There are two sides to the stability question. There is the price factor for farm products; and there is the price factor in farm costs. On the first, western agriculture willingly exercised laudable restraint. Western Farmers have not demanded the highest possible price they could get in a world of famine for any of their products. They have been reasonable, more than reasonable. In all things they were willing to forego immediate profits for the sake of stable peace-time markets in the future.

But, on the other hand, the costs of the things that farmers buy have continued to mount. The farmer not only buys tractors and combines. He buys consumers' goods in large quantities. The rise in the cost of all these items has meant that prices that were satisfactory for the things he sold yesterday are no longer satisfactory today.

Ceilings have been held on farm prices, through price control and embargoes, while all other prices have been allowed to go out of control. If this is allowed to go unchallenged agriculture alone will be saddled with the cost stabilizing the whole Canadian economy. It cannot go unchallenged. It is not going unchallenged.

Yet it would be an unmitigated disaster for the West if the injustice of the farmer's present position is allowed to turn his attention from sound principles. Every effort is being now bent to this end.

The solution to the farmer's problem is not a return to the boom and bust, feast today and starve tomorrow marketing system of the past. It is to lay the foundation now so that when and if agricultural surpluses develop they will not again destroy the farm economy. The futures market never has and never will be able to solve the problem of farm surpluses. Its only solution is to allow prices to fall to the ruinous levels of the 1930's. That is its only solution even when the surplus amounts to less than a tenth of one per cent of the crop.

Through their sacrifices western farmers have earned the right to demand and get a long term agricultural floor policy. They have earned as a right from the state the enactment of legislation which will guarantee them in the future against the disaster that comes with surpluses. The Canadian people as a whole owe this to western agriculture as a debt of honor.



# Lots Of Talk, No Action On Social Security

By MAUD FERGUSON

(Resident Ottawa Correspondent, Farm and Ranch Review)

OTTAWA: — A baby born in one province is twice as likely to die as one born in another. This fact is just one of many that show the appalling inequality of health services in Canada.

At the annual meeting last month of the Federation of Agriculture, the problem of adequate medical care and hospitalization in rural communities took up almost as much time on the agenda as straight agricultural and livestock topics. On Parliament Hill, this subject, along with Old Age pensions recurs with almost monotonous regularity.

When is something going to be done about it? Some quarters hint that bills providing for a contributory old-age pension scheme and for limited health insurance will be introduced at this session but the work already laid down for Parliament is exceedingly heavy. Perhaps the wisecracks who state firmly that the government would keep such measures for election-time as good bait for votes, are more correct.

## Endless Research

One thing is definite, the inequality of Canada's health services is a source of constant worry to public health officials, and the Department of Natural Health and Welfare has done enough paper work on the subject to pave the Banff-Jasper highway. Similarly old-age pensions, a subject which is produced in the House of Commons, at the drop of a hat, is also an ever-present topic for research.

Old-age Pensions were, of course, given a boost last year, although the "means" test was retained. This makes it impossible for anyone to keep his savings and his property above a certain amount, and still obtain the whole pension.

Although regulations vary in each province, pensions are paid at 70 years of age right across Canada. According to federal legislation an unmarried pensioner is allowed a pension of \$360 a year, but his total income cannot exceed \$600. A married pensioner and his wife receive a pension between them of \$720 a year and their overall income cannot exceed \$1,090.

In four provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia, the provincial governments add a supplemental allowance of \$10 a month. In the western provinces this is given

without further investigation into the private means of the pensioner, but in the eastern provinces the whole supplemental allowance is only paid in some cases, depending on need.

During the past year the federal government paid out approximately \$43,829,000 in old-age pensions and the provinces about \$14,609,000. A contributory system, such as is advocated, would, of course necessitate abandonment of the "means" test. Every person would pay into the fund during his earning years and every person would benefit equally, whether his private savings amount to nothing or \$5,000 a year. Such a scheme would ultimately reduce the drain on taxes and everyone could be assured of a small income in his declining years.

## Remote Hope for Health Plan

The possibility of a federal health insurance scheme, is more complicated and the plan is less clearly defined and probably more remote. It is likely that any plans are based on the recommendations put forward by the Hon. Brooke Claxton at the 1945 Dominion-Provincial Conference. The studies have been continued under his successor, the Hon. Paul Martin as Minister of National Health and Welfare.

It is likely that a five-year program would be proposed with emphasis on provincial health grants. Depending on the tax agreements reached, these would be made available individually to provinces as they required them in such fields as: maternal and infant health; tuberculosis control, mental disease therapy; dental health, cancer treatments and so on.

In 1945 it was estimated that Canadians spent directly in public and private health services at least \$300 million, annually, yet figures noted at that time, pointed to the fact that while the number of patients in New Brunswick per doctor were 1,973, an Ontario doctor cared for only 1,096 patients, almost 900 less. It was also pointed out that the 1941 census showed that Calgary had one doctor per 831 persons while the number in Moose Jaw was 1,297 per doctor. On top of these discrepancies is the well-known fact that many thousands of people never get adequate medical care throughout their lives. Obviously the \$300 million is not being well spent and organization is badly needed.

## Cartoon of the Month

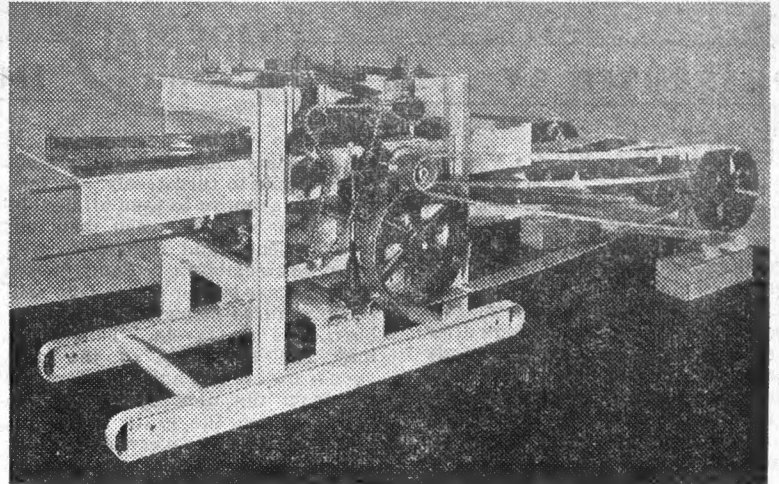
JUST A MINUTE - WHAT'S  
THE IDEA OF PARKING BY  
THAT THERE HYDRANT?



Cartoon by Grassick

P. C. tactics surpassed the Liberals' fondest hopes.

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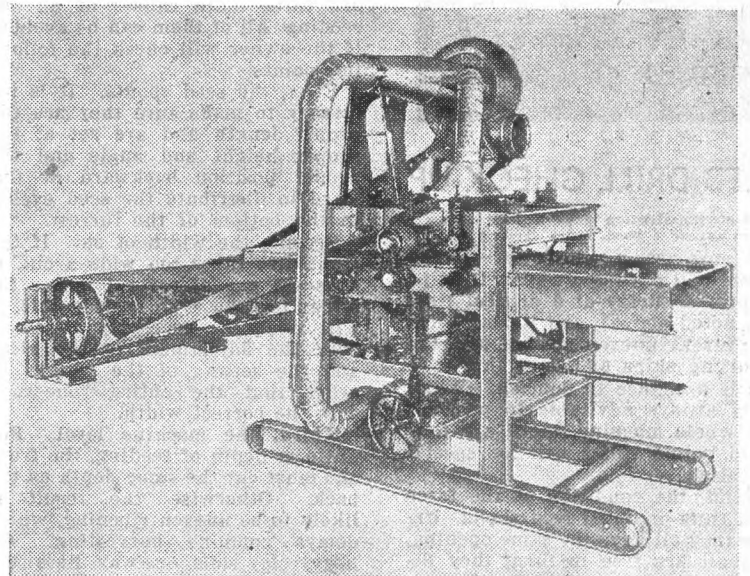
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# Farm Service Facts

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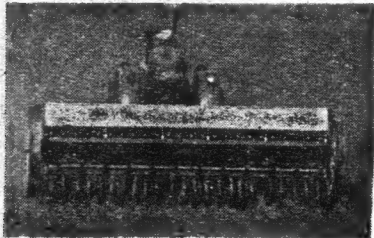
## READY TO GO . . .

Pre-season check-up of tillage and seeding machinery may add bushels per acre to the crop yield.

One season with another, the men who harvest the biggest yields per acre in their communities are usually those who get their seed into the ground in the fewest days after the land is fit. And if you study the matter closely, you will find they are usually men who take the precaution to check up their tillage and seeding machinery before the frost is out.

Delay at seeding time almost invariably reduces crop yield because it shortens the growing season . . . which is already short enough in this Northern latitude. And the principal cause of delay is the breakage of worn parts in the field and the trips to town for new parts. In catchy weather enforced idleness, due to breakage, may throw the whole seeding schedule back a full week. It pays to make sure that everything is ready to go . . . and ready to keep on going.

This precaution is doubly important in these times when machinery dealers have a none-too-plentiful supply of spare parts in stock, and you may have to wait for some new part to be shipped from the factory.



## SEED DRILL CHECK-UP

4-point attention goes a long way to assure a good, quick seeding job.

A pre-season check-up of the grain drill pays two ways. It helps to prevent delay at a critical time (as noted above), and it also helps to prevent uneven sowing and the resulting skips and gaps that give weeds a chance to flourish. While it is always advisable to go over the whole machine, there are four main points which call for special attention.

First, the condition of the force feed runs or fluted feed shells. Unless they all have the same opening, and all are free to turn, they deliver unequal quantities of seed. They can be checked by turning the feeder shaft with a wrench, and you will quickly see whether they are okay or whether some need adjustment.

Second, the seed spouts. If they are not firmly attached, or if they are clogged or broken, they cannot deliver the seed to the bottoms of the furrows . . . where it must go if it is to germinate quickly and have sufficient moisture for good growth.

Third, the furrow openers. These may be out of adjustment in several ways. Double-disc openers may not meet tightly in front . . . and if so, they cannot make a clean furrow and much of the seed may be planted too shallow for adequate moisture. The remedy is to adjust the scrapers . . . or it may be ne-

cessary to replace the bearings . . . so the discs meet tightly in front yet are able to turn freely. In fact, it is a wise move to take all double-disc openers apart, wash them out in kerosene, and lubricate well when re-assembling. Sometimes a sprung brace bar or loose bolt will cause a furrow opener to run out-of-true as it travels. That is, it may run too close to the next opener on the left and therefore too far from the next opener on the right. When the grain comes up, you find that in every drill-width across the field some rows are too close together for proper growth, and some have a wide gap between them, which is an ideal place for weeds to grow. Better to check this point, and adjust if necessary, before the drill leaves the machine shed.

Fourth, the pressure springs. For maximum yield, every furrow opener must sow at the required depth. If pressure on the furrow openers is uneven, some rows are bound to be sown either too deep or too shallow. It's good insurance to check the adjustment of these springs, and also the rate of seeding, during the first few rounds in the field.

## One-Way-Disc Seeder

A uniform stand of grain depends on three main adjustments.

Where the one-way disc with seeding attachment is used for sowing grain, a study of the implement in operation will show that there are three main causes of uneven seeding. All of them can be avoided if the owner will check the following points.

First, the seed spouts. It is necessary to make sure they are the proper length and are set at the proper height and angle and the proper position backward or forward to distribute the seed evenly in the bottom of the furrow.

Second, the width of cut. If the front disc takes too wide a cut, it causes a gap of several inches for weeds to grow. To remedy this, it will likely be necessary to check both the adjustment of the hitch and the setting of the wheels, in order that the entire "one-way" cuts the correct width.

Third, the machine level. For uniform depth of seeding, the front end must cut the same depth as the back. Otherwise, the result is likely to be uneven ripening, which delays combine harvesting. On heavy clay soils, one-way discs that are equipped with rubber tires are easier to operate at uniform depth than those equipped with steel wheels.

## GREASE CUTS COST

"As long as grease is working out of a bearing, dust can't work in."

The old saying, above, is as true today as when first stated. It applies to slow-moving parts, such as disc bearings and wheel bearings, as well as to the fast-moving parts of power-operated machines. Good lubricants of the proper grade, applied regularly, will keep machines operating longer and at the same time reduce draft. Both of which are measures of economy.

In the case of sealed bearings, it is safer to apply moderate amounts of grease often, rather than try to

force too much in at one time. Too much pressure may ruin the seals.

You can prolong the life of most implements, and reduce fuel cost per acre, by following the lubrication instructions in the manufacturer's instruction book.

HERE'S

SOMETHING

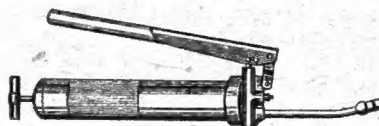
TOO GOOD

TO MISS!

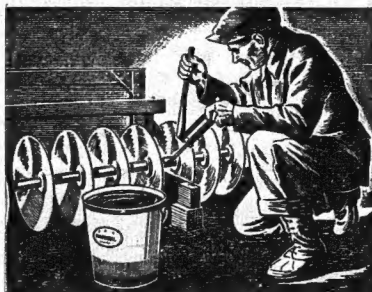
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## Highlights From Saskatchewan Dairy Convention

By JACK DENHOFF

SASKATOON: "Sell your barley and buy wheat," more than 400 Saskatchewan dairymen attending their 39th annual convention in Saskatoon were told by Prof. A. H. Ewan.

Professor Ewan, of the animal husbandry branch of the University of Saskatchewan told the dairymen it cost more per feed unit to feed cattle barley or oats than wheat.

Wheat had a "feed unit" value of 2.6 cents, barley 2.75 cents and oats 3 cents, he said.

Professor Ewan also emphasized that many farmers were passing up a cheap way of boosting milk production — provision of a plentiful supply of water for the animals.

A 1,500-pound cow should get 15 to 20 gallons of water per day for capacity production. But where herds were watered only once a day it was almost impossible for the animals to take on this much at once. Result was lower milk production.

Because it was difficult to grow grass in Saskatchewan, and with roots and silage almost ruled out in this province, it was necessary for dairymen to overcome the obstacle of a protein lack by growing legumes, the professor said.

Dairymen also heard, from Dr. E. M. Heizer, University of Wisconsin, husbandry department, of experiments with loose-run pen barns for housing dairy cattle.

A seven-year experiment with L-shaped loose-run pen barns had been carried on, said Dr. Heizer, using 15 cattle. Results were matched with those of 15 cattle in a conventional type barn.

A "lounging" space was provided in the long arm of the L and a thin layer of straw regularly strewn over droppings, eliminating daily cleaning of the barn. Instead it was cleaned annually. This resulted in a warmer bed for the animals and calves could be born in weather as low as 20 below without danger. Feed costs were reduced about three per cent in the loose-run barn because the animals ate more roughage, he said. Otherwise results, including production, were about the same. There was a labor saving of about 20 per cent in the new type barn.

Saskatchewan still led the three prairie provinces in butter production, W. C. Cameron, of the dairy products division of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, told dairymen.

Mr. Cameron said there was a "substantial increase" of over eight per cent in national butter production in 1947 over 1946, but there was a decrease in high quality butter produced.

High quality of western butter had done much to establish faith in the prairie dairy industry, Mr. Cameron said.

Dairymen heard, too, of the results of the "fodder bank" program pushed by the provincial government when it became apparent last summer Saskatchewan would be faced with a serious shortage of feed.

Since November 1 about 100 cars had been taken out of the provincial feed bank and there would be feed available in the bank until spring, M. E. Hartnett, deputy minister of agriculture, told the convention.

SUPPORT THE RED CROSS



## The World in Review

# Russian Belligerence and Canada's New Foreign Policy

By BEN MALKIN

(Farm and Ranch Review International Affairs Commentator)

SINCE the breakdown of the foreign minister's conference in London, Canada has moved swiftly toward a different foreign policy.

Today, it is clear from the speeches of Canada's leaders, we no longer intend to rely solely on the strength of the United Nations to maintain peace in the world. We have come to realize that the United Nations has not yet developed to the point where it can muster sufficient authority to bring to the world peace, the one condition for which, basically, it was organized.

Therefore, Canada, while by no means abandoning its belief that in the long run a strong and effective United Nations is the best guarantee of peace, has now come to realize, and has so told the world, that its foreign policy is to be based on the following points:

1. International communism, with its source in Moscow, is an aggressor.

2. This aggression must be resisted by the western nations.

3. A collective system for defence within the United Nations, regardless of Russia's veto, should be pursued.

In plain words, therefore, Canada now advocates a system of collective security against Russia and its satellites, Russia being named an aggressor nation.

This new policy has been enunciated in speeches by Prime Minister Mackenzie King to the National Liberal Federation in Ottawa; by L. B. Pearson, Canadian undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, in a speech in Toronto on Jan. 26; and by Hon. Brooke Claxton, minister of defence, in a statement made in Montreal on Feb. 10.

The statement by Prime Minister King coincided with statements in the British House of Commons by Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin which said substantially the same thing: The Soviet Union's foreign policy was a policy of aggression and expansion which could only result in war. It was during the same week, too, that the State Department in Washington published the now widely-publicized documents which showed that Stalin and Hitler, during the period 1939-40, entered into agreements which gave Hitler a free hand in the west provided Russia obtained territorial concessions in eastern Europe.

The implication here is clear. Until

a settlement between Russia and the west is reached, there is no hope for a "one world" system. And in the opinion of the governments in London, Washington and Ottawa, there is now no longer a possibility of reaching a settlement with Russia through a policy of making concessions, for Russia has been bluntly named an aggressor. It is only possible to reach a settlement with her by letting her know that any further acts of expansion on her part will lead to war.

Concrete consequences of this attitude have come swiftly. In the past few weeks, a German government with full economic powers, if not political powers, has been arranged for in the U.S.-British zone in Germany. The French zone of Germany will in all likelihood enter this system. An immediate reaction was the announcement in Berlin that Russia would set up a similar system in her zone in Germany. Thus, the work of dividing the world into two political spheres—one under the influence of the Soviet Union, the other under the influence of the British-U.S. allies, continues toward completion.

Another important consequence of the decision to regard Russia as an aggressor until it shows a greater willingness to co-operate with the west is the speeding up of the passage of the European Aid Program through the U.S. Congress. A congressional committee now agreed to an expenditure of well over \$5,000,000,000 in the first year of the Marshall Plan, aimed at restoring the economies of 16 western European countries so that they could stand on their own feet. A large proportion of this money, it is reported, will be spent in Canada for supplies to Europe, so that this country which since the end of the war has spent more than \$2,000,000,000 on a European aid program of its own, will be able to continue its contribution to European recovery.

Finally, a further consequence of the new attitude in world affairs is the move by Britain's Foreign Minister Bevin to organize a western European union which would, if possible, include such countries as Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, and possibly Italy, Switzerland and Portugal. Such a union is still a long way off, but a continued aggressive attitude by Russia should hasten its arrival.

## "TRANSPORT PROBLEM"



Shorne in The Glasgow Bulletin.

# Do you know...



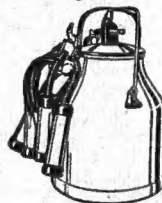
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## One Austerity Theory Is Rudely Punctured

The Financial Post in a Special Study Finds Mr. Howe's Branch Plant Idea Is Completely Impractical.

ONE of the great theories that got a big play during the early days of the Government austerity programme had the high flown title of branch plant co-ordination. The theory went something like this: In order to increase our supply of American dollars, pressure could be put on the American owners of Canadian branch plants to force them to buy parts in Canada, and to let the Canadian plant do their own export business with dollar countries.

This whole theory made little sense to ordinary Canadians. If it were practical and economical, they reasoned that it would have been done long before this. The Financial Post of Toronto put one of its top reporters to work on the co-ordination theory as applied to automobiles. The word he got from the industry was that the whole scheme was so impractical that it was a waste of time to even consider it. The article will make interesting reading for every western auto buyer, and what is true of automobiles will apply as well to other kinds of machinery. Here, then, is one answer as to why things cost more in Canada:

### One View of Government Plan

Is the government's program economically feasible? Frankly, no, says the industry. One executive went so far as to say that it was a waste of time to even consider it. He was referring, he said, to the long term policy of:

(a) branch plant integration by which Canadian firms would make certain parts for the whole North American output and

(b) export co-operation by which American parent firms would let their Canadian branches into certain hard currency markets to the extent of the dollar value of their American buying.

In the case of the auto industry, this would mean finding dollar markets for \$85 million worth of cars (based on 1947 production).

At the moment, only a few countries such as Venezuela, Portugal, Switzerland, South Africa, Cuba and Java are paying in U.S. dollars.

These represent a potential market for 100,000 cars a year. To get \$85 million out of them, we'd have to sell at least 85,000 cars. We might as well try selling coal to Newcastle, scoffed one executive.

The government, he went on, seems to have ignored the fact that General Motors already has a plant in Switzerland. Besides, the Swiss make their own cars.

In South Africa, Ford of Canada has an assembly plant. That just about eliminates 20,000 of the potential 100,000 market. However, General Motors of Canada is trying to get a foothold in South Africa.

In the other countries, American firms are in the driver's seat. And no hard-headed businessmen can see them moving over to let a Canadian firm take their place, merely because this country has a dollar problem. To them, that doesn't make economic sense.

Suppose that Canada could sell 85,000 cars in these hard-currency areas; the industry wants to know whether this would be additional production or would it have to come out of present output. If the latter, it would not involve any increased American imports of parts. But it would make cars for Canadians as scarce as bacon in Britain.

If it's to be out of additional pro-

duction, it means 85,000 more sets of American-made parts. That immediately raises the industry's U.S. dollar payments, which is the last thing the government wants.

As for the branch integration scheme, the industry is equally sceptical. They call it an economic will-o'-the-wisp. You might just as well try to speed up the growth of a child as to artificially stimulate the economic development of the auto industry.

### Why Not All-Canadian Cars?

Why does Canada have to import automobile parts? Why can't we have an all-Canadian car?

Mainly, says the industry, because our small volume makes it uneconomical to make certain parts in Canada. If we tried producing an all-Canadian car today with an annual demand of, say 100,000 cars the industry as we know it, would die of under-nourishment. One official hazarded a guess that such a car—something along the lines of a Ford or Chevrolet—would cost around \$3,000.

Why \$3,000 for a car which now sells at \$1,850 (including about \$350 taxes)?

In the first place, there's design. At the moment all this is done in the United States, Canadian firms pay a share based on Canadian volume. But it's relatively insignificant in the over-all cost. If we had to do our own designing, it might run as high as \$500 a car. Designing and tooling on the new Hudson, for example, cost \$16 million.

Then there are tool and dies for making body panels like tops, doors, sides and hoods. These represent the biggest chunk of the industry's dollar imports. A set of tools and dies for making the panels for one make costs \$23 million today (\$9 million before the war).

### It's Volume That Counts

Spread this initial cost over a popular high volume car like Chevrolet, and that cost per car isn't too steep. But spread over the relatively small Canadian production, it becomes prohibitive. Instead of perhaps \$20 per car, it might jump to \$500.

Only a minimum of work is done on body panels in the United States. The actual assembling is done in Canada. The panels as imported, represent only 15% dollarwise of the cost of the completed body.

Frames, another big import dollar item, represent but 2% of the finished body. Why can't these be made in Canada. Again, it's the same old story. Isn't economical, they say. It might even be downright risky, financially, with the trend in current automotive design away from orthodox frames.

Who would be ready to take a chance on investing perhaps \$20 million in a frame-making plant only to have the market vanish in perhaps 10 years?

Another factor so often overlooked, the industry feels, is the question of steel. Much of the steel in a Canadian car is not made in Canada. The biggest single item is cold rolled sheets used in body panels. Not one ounce is rolled in Canada. Every bit must be imported.

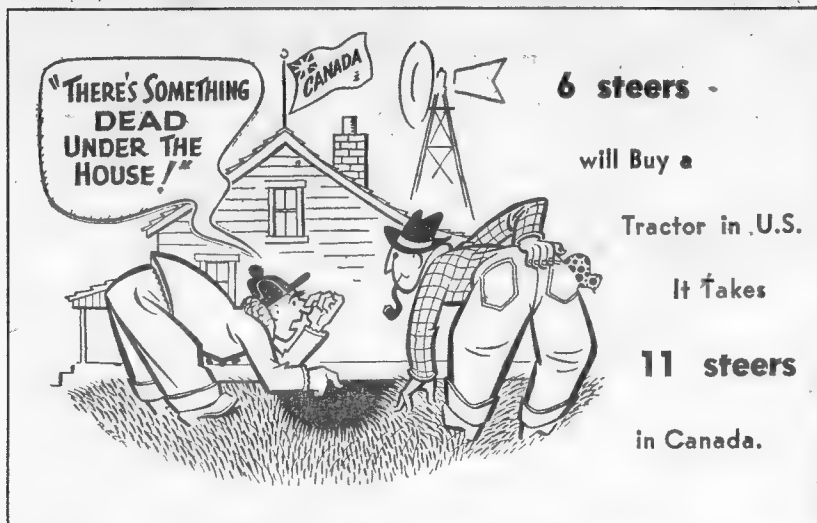
### Why Do Canadian Cars Cost More?

Why does a Canadian car cost more than an American? Volume and lab-

(Continued on page 11)



## Canadian Contradictions



## Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

### Gambling Can't Create A Stable Wheat Market

(From the Camrose Canadian)

IT makes rather interesting reading to find that some of our heavy Canadian grain firms have been classed as heavy speculators on the Chicago wheat market. It's forty-one years since we first came to Western Canada and we are not yet convinced that agriculture, particularly wheat growing, can thrive on a speculative market. At the same time we are committing ourselves to the full acceptance of state control. You will note that they don't manufacture and sell automobiles on the speculative market. The manufacturer markets his product direct and sets the price on it. Maybe some day agriculture can follow this example, and make it stick.

has never heard of any of the general consumers' leagues making any representations to the Ottawa Government about the increases in automobiles and trucks, farm machinery, boots and clothing, the price of steel or the high cost of gasoline or whiskey. And his reaction to all this is that, seeing he's not being given very much encouragement to produce nor a word of thanks because Canadians are eating bread from wheat that's a good deal more than a dollar under the prices which Canada is getting for all wheat sold to countries other than Britain, he had better conserve his resources and not go all-out in production. If what he is doing is not going to be appreciated, why get in a lather about producing more?

...

### Sugar Beet Industry

(From The Windsor Daily Star)

SUGAR beet growers of Canada followed a proper course in taking their case to Mr. S. R. Noble, sugar administrator, in Montreal, and to Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, in Ottawa.

Mr. Abbott's admission that the interview was teaching him a lot about the industry is significant. Most members of the government have little knowledge about it, and for too long it has been something of an orphan child insofar as the administration is concerned.

As for Mr. Noble, there is not much public evidence that he has any great interest in the industry or its welfare. . . . The argument that the more sugar can be produced in Canada the less United States dollars will have to be spent is a powerful one, and one Mr. Abbott should seriously consider. And, certainly, sugar beet growers have a right to expect that their product be on a price parity with cane sugar imported from San Domingo.

TINY Snow Francy a member of the Rockwood Holstein herd at St. Norbert, Manitoba, has just completed a yearly record of 966 lbs. fat from 23,320 lbs. milk. This exceptionally large record was made as an 11-year-old on three times-a-day milking. "Tiny" is a consistently good producer, having completed a record a year ago of 912 lbs. fat from 25,256 lbs. milk and the year before that giving 717 lbs. fat from 18,089 lbs. milk.

### Farmer Psychology

(From the Lethbridge Herald)

THE farmer is standing back these days in his somewhat detached position and surveying the economic picture, and he's doing some wondering.

He's the only man who is under ceilings by reason of food contracts negotiated by the Government. He is the only man who isn't allowed to export his own produce. And he's the man who is the butt of all the consumers' ire over rising prices. He hears all the clamor whenever the price of pork chops goes up, but he

### Austerity Theory

(Continued from page 10)

this spread has been cut to about 12% due to higher U.S. prices.

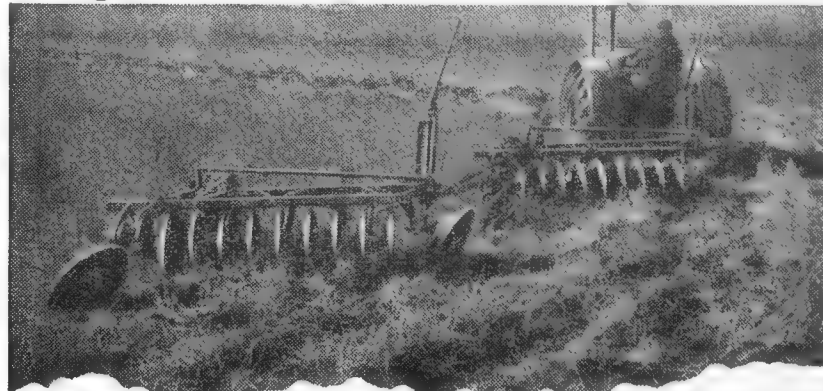
It is a popular misconception that the higher Canadian price was just additional profit gravy for the Canadian manufacturer. Actually, says the industry, a maker's profit on a car never amounted to much more than \$40.

The reason: equivalent Canadian parts cost more than American parts. For example: the tooling costs on a certain headlamp made in Canada amounted to about 52c per unit. In the U.S. spread over a much greater volume, they're only 2c per unit. Multiply that by the thousands of Canadian parts that go into an automobile and you have the main reason for higher prices here.

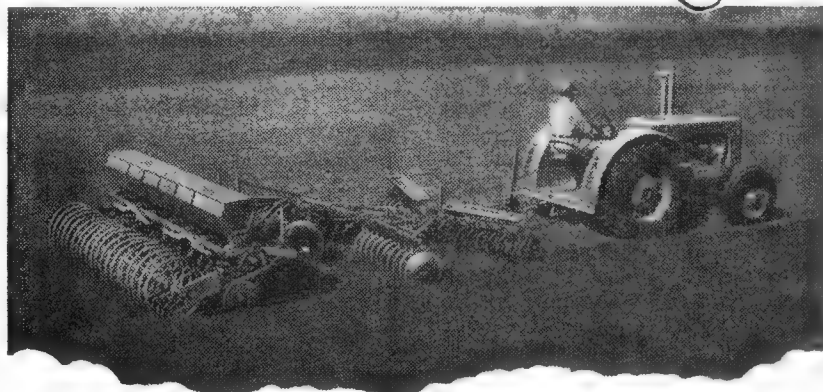
# Judge Tractors by Yield Per Man



When wages were low and help was plentiful it became the custom to talk about yield per acre. Today the thing that counts most is yield per man. It's the modern yardstick for tractor value. It's pull and speed to work more acres, and work them better. It's easy handling, quick turning, hitching and fueling. It's everything that helps to boost your final yield per man.



One man with the mighty Model "LA" does as much work as two men with smaller tractors. With its sure-footed traction the Case "LA" pulls two Case 6-foot One-Way disk plows, covers a lot of acres without exceeding the proper speed for maintaining protective stubble cover.



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Plenty of power for full capacity from the famous Model "A" combine in a heavy crop of brome grass. The 3-plow Case "DC" tractor takes care of row-crop cultivation as well as heavy tillage and harvesting. Its fuel-saving fourth gear handles light work at reduced engine speed. The "DC" is as easy to handle as many smaller tractors.

20 great models in four power groups, include a size and type of Case tractor to fit your farming, boost your yield per man. See your Case dealer for full information. Write for folder or catalog on any size tractor, any kind of tillage or planting implement, any haying or harvesting machine you need. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.



# CASE



# Manitoba Government Is Giving Rural Electrification Top Priority

Despite Many Obstacles, Manitoba in 1947 Made Great Strides in Farm Electrification. Has Raised Its Sights for 1948.

By HON. D. L. CAMPBELL  
Manitoba Minister of Agriculture

A Manitoba Farm Kitchen.



This is the kind of farm kitchen that is possible for farmers who have obtained the boon of electricity. In this home electricity provides the light, pumps the water, provides the power that cooks the meals and runs the refrigerator. Manitoba electrified 3,500 farms last year, has set its target at 5,000 more in 1948.

**E**LECTRIC power on over 90% of Manitoba's farms is the ultimate goal of the province's rural electrification programme recommended by the Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission in 1942. This involves the expenditure of \$35,000,000 and the construction by the Manitoba Power Commission of 40,000 miles of transmission line, enough to go around the world one and three fifth times. In addition hydro service is being established in every community having a population of 20 persons or more and located within the practical service area.

This spring, as the farm electrification programme enters its third year of implementation, the Power Commission will commence construction of lines to serve another 5,000 farms in addition to the 7,400 farms now either served or in the process of being connected.

The main obstacle to farm electrification in Manitoba is the low density of farms. With only one and one third farm per mile the capital investment required per farm is exceptionally high. However, in view of the economic and social benefits of electricity the expenditure for farm electrification is considered to be a wise investment in the future development of the province.

From the outset farm electrification is organized as a community enterprise with the Commission and farmer working together. The first step toward bringing power to Manitoba's farms is a preliminary survey of the province to obtain basic information regarding density of farms, topography of rural areas, location of farms to be served in relation to existing transmission lines and other essential data. The surveys are conducted on a self-help basis through local councils and farm electrification committees. Over 40,000 farmers have completed and submitted survey forms since 1943.

Following the survey of a district a sign-up is conducted by the local committee to obtain contracts from the farmers desirous of electric service.

Construction of transmission lines under the farm programme began on an experimental basis in 1945. Over

ly substitution of products which could be supplied locally. Manitoba Jack Pine was substituted for western red cedar for poles and local wood preservative plants were established to process the poles. A factory for the manufacture of transformers was established in St. Boniface and in Brandon farm service thermal switches are being made. A wide range of pole line hardware is also being produced locally with the result approximately 50% of the Commission's annual \$3,000,000 expenditure for materials is spent within the province.

Partially due to the development of line supply industries in the province it was possible to increase the 1947 construction programme to 3,500 farms located in 26 farm areas. All of the poles, totalling 45,079 were erected by November while wire stringing and transformer erection is being completed during the winter months as materials become available.

The speed at which farm electrification crews built lines amazed the rural residents during the favourable construction months. With crews gaining more experience and more mechanized equipment available the standard of efficiency and speed reached a high level during this year's construction. By using power digging machines and compressed air tampers the Commission's poles crews had reached a peak installation speed in October of one pole every 75 seconds of the working day.

The farmer makes no contribution

## Electricity Replaces Wash-Day Drudgery.



An electric washer and an electric iron, plus an electric fan, take most of the misery out of wash-day for the farm wife on an electrified farm in Manitoba.

800 miles of line were built during the year to bring power to nearly 1,000 farms of which 674 were located in seven districts chosen as test areas. Previously, individual farms or small groups near low voltage transmission lines were connected on a contributory basis. Under the farm electrification programme power lines are built on an area basis by the Commission without financial assistance from the farmer.

The success of the test project led the Power Commission to prepare to execute the programme at the rate of at least 5,000 farms annually. Unfortunately however, the postwar shortage of line materials has restricted the Commission's construction programme in 1946 and 1947.

The Commission's inability to secure a sufficient quantity of materials resulted in experimentation and final-

to the cost of constructing the power line, which the Commission brings right into his farm yard, his expense begins at the farm yard pole. He is responsible for the purchase of appliances and the installation of yard and interior wiring of his home and buildings. During 1947 farmers spent an average of \$280.00 for their wiring systems. This means during 1948 close to a million and a half dollars will be spent with Manitoba electricians and contractors for farm wiring.

To guarantee a minimum use of power, service is contingent upon the payment of a deposit of \$65.00. This amount is held by the Commission until the interior wiring of a farm is completed and inspected after which it is applied on the farmer's appliance purchases from the Commission, or is refunded if he has purchased his appliances elsewhere. It is estimated that the farmer's expenditure for both wiring and appliances parallels that of the Commission for construction of power lines.

Farmers who now have electric service have been surprised to discover that electricity is not a luxury but a low cost servant which reduces production costs, increases income, and makes the farm home more comfortable. The standard farm service is 5 horsepower for which, with the exception of the monthly minimum, the farmer pays the same rate as consumers on the standard town domestic rate and is as follows:

First 50 kwhrs used each month at 8c per kwhr.

Next 100 kwhrs used the same month at 2c per kwhr.

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After using electricity for a few months most farmers say they wonder how they ever managed without it. One farmer near Dominion City claims that hydro does the work of three hired men on his farm for an average monthly cost of \$7.49. A farmer near Sperling states that lights in his hen house give enough extra production to pay his entire electric bill. An electric pump making possible a modern bathroom and shower has brought much joy on a farm near Carman. Another farmer is particularly pleased with his electric cream separator which can be operated by a child, whereas a man was required to separate the cream by hand. Electricity reduces the physical drudgery of farm work and thereby makes farm life more attractive to the rising generation. One father gave this main reason for installing hydro.

Farm electrification being a community project the self-help basis of operation is continued even after service is established. The farmer is asked to co-operate in every way possible even to reading his own meter.

## Electric Pig Brooder on a Manitoba Farm.





# Why They Leave The Farm

By MAUD FERGUSON

OTTAWA:—"How're you goin' keep 'em down on the farm?" was a popular song following World War I, but its theme is a recurring one in Ottawa these days whether it has to do with farm prices, employment or housing.

"Do you realize that about 90 per cent of all farm houses in western Canada have no indoor plumbing?" an earnest civil servant remarked across his desk the other day. "Boy!" he added reminiscently, "Boy, I certainly wouldn't want to have to pump water outdoors again with the temperature at 20 below zero. That alone would keep me from going back to the farm."

But what is to be done about the situation? Is a major building program planned for rural communities? The answer is no, but research has been initiated that will help the individual farmer to meet his needs and under the Farm Lending Section of the National Housing Act, he can get loans which will aid in financing his project.

"Some kind of a house" is a good description of many rural homes. Although the last comprehensive census was taken in 1941, it is believed to be largely accurate today. During the last seven years material and equipment have not been available so that a rising farm income could not be spent on increasing home comforts. The 1941 census picture is a gloomy one showing that 40 per cent of all farm homes needed external repair and that generally speaking "unsatisfactory standards and conditions" prevailed.

In Saskatchewan 92 per cent of all farm homes have an outdoor water supply. In Alberta the percentage is 91 per cent and in Manitoba 88 per cent. In those provinces only one or two per cent of all homes have flush toilets.

Electricity, on which so many towns' people depend, has only made its way into 5 per cent of Saskatchewan farm houses, 7 per cent of Manitoba's and 6 per cent of Alberta's houses. Ontario leads with 37 per cent lighted by electricity with B.C. running a close second with 36 per cent.

Although refrigeration is a less vital problem to farm households than it is to city people living in apartments, 77 per cent reported no refrigeration, although many of them had cool cellars in which milk and other perishable foods could be kept.

The three prairie provinces and British Columbia have a larger number of radios than have the other provinces, while 73 per cent of Alberta farmers reported owning radios, the percentage dropped to 66 per cent in Ontario and only 36 per cent in the province of Quebec. As car owners, Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers ran neck and neck with 46 per cent, while 48 per cent had them in Manitoba, 35 per cent in B.C. and 70 per cent in Ontario.

...

Allan Kline, a 52-year-old Iowa farmer, has been elected president of the powerful American Farm Bureau Federation, membership 1,270,000, succeeding A. E. O'Neal, who has been president since 1931. Mr. Kline believes in a relatively low level of parity and a thriving foreign trade as the basis for continued farm prosperity.

## "My next tractor is going to be another JOHN DEERE"

"If and when our 1939 Model 'B' ever wears out, we'll be in the market for another John Deere."

"When I buy another tractor, you may be sure it will be a John Deere."

"If I had need for 10 more tractors, they would all be John Deeres."

"Mine will continue to be a John Deere-powered farm."

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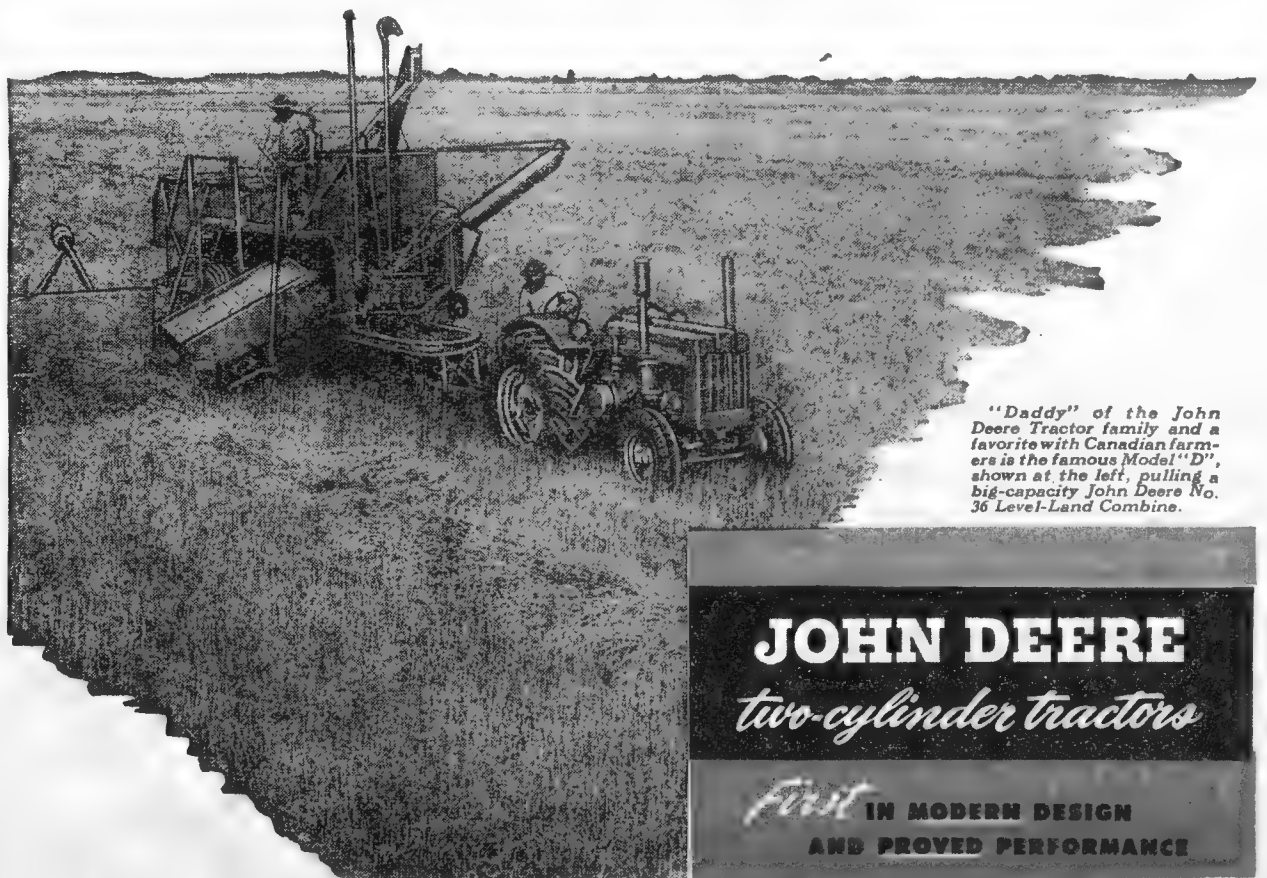
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"Daddy" of the John Deere Tractor family and a favorite with Canadian farmers is the famous Model "D", shown at the left, pulling a big-capacity John Deere No. 36 Level-Land Combine.

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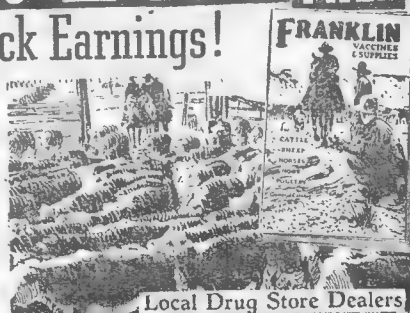
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## Texas To Canada Shelter Belt Gains Approval Of U.S. Farmers



(Reprinted from the New York Times.)

THE world's most ambitious "air-conditioning" program will make further great strides this year in a strip of land running from North Texas to the Canadian border.

The project is the shelter-belt plan, which has reached full maturity as it enters its fourteenth year. Some of the trees planted in the pioneer, drought-ridden year of 1935 are now taller than houses. The stately string of trees and shrubs stand as a growing monument to the late President Roosevelt, who firmly sponsored the project despite an initial barrage of doubts and coarse jokes.

The results of the work to date are monumental. Since the United States Forestry Service made the first planting some 300,000,000 trees have been started and approximately 40,000 in-

dividual wind-breaks have been installed along 25,000 miles of Great Plains land.

### Individual Effort

The average shelter-belt, planted at right angles to prevailing winds, consists of seventeen to twenty-one rows of shrubs and trees covering an area about 150 feet wide and a quarter-mile to a mile long.

Gradually, the effort has tended to shift from one of governmental spoon-feeding to individual effort. At the outset, the Forestry Service and the Works Progress Administration did all the work and paid practically all the bills while the average farmer looked on in skeptical tolerance of the supposed boondoggers' efforts. But the skepticism has disappeared, the plantings continue and the trees continue to grow.

## "MAYBE IT WON'T BE SUCH A HARD LANDING"



Justus in The Minneapolis Star.



Report From Washington

# Russia Lacks The Industrial Potential Needed To Sustain A Global War On The West

By FRANK MARSHALL

WASHINGTON: General Dwight Eisenhower made a statement recently that has been long overdue. It needed saying, though no one paid much attention to it. The gist of the general's comment was this: Russia is in no shape now to fight an offensive war now and won't be for at least 10 years.

If what we have been going through for the last year is a "cold war", a war of nerves, then it is possible to argue with great force that Russia has won this war. If Russia's objective was to throw the democracies into a turmoil, to give us all the jitters about the possibilities of another war, she has largely succeeded.

But it is often useful, in a hysterical period like the present, to step back and take a sharp look at the facts. What are they?

1. The hallmark of the world at the moment is political distress. Every western democracy is having political trouble. Governments are everywhere in the defensive and are trying to allay public unrest over sharp domestic problems. That is as true of the United States and Canada as it is of Britain and France.

*In the nature of things it must be true of Russia.*

2. One method by which a totalitarian government always treats with domestic discontent is by diversionary attacks on ogres without. Hitler did it time without number in the 1930's.

The Russians are doing it today. It is safe to assume that 90 per cent of the propaganda being flooded into the Russian citizen is to distract his attention from problems at home. In short he is being forced to worry more and more about "capitalist conspiracies" that may cause him to carry a gun in another war. It is a safe guess no country in the world has a graver domestic crisis than Russia. In no country was the war damage greater. No country suffered greater casualties. None could so ill afford the physical destruction.

3. For all outrageous boasting about the accomplishments of the Russian regime, Russia remains today one of the most backward of industrial countries. It is not equipped to fight a global war. It was not equipped to fight the last one.

The New York Times, Time Magazine and the United States News have recently made some studies of the Russian production system. Here are some of the facts brought out.

Russian steel production in 1950 will be about equal to U.S. production in 1904. By 1960, if Russia has 12 years of peace, it may get to the 1915 U.S. level.

In 1960, the per capita production of Russian industrial workers will be about equal to that of average U.S. workers in 1915.

Russia, in 1940, had 57,233 miles of railways compared with 225,000 in the United States and 56,000 in Canada. In brief, the Russians had about the same railway mileage as the U.S. had in 1870.

4. Russia is backward in technology. Russia does not belong to the international patent convention. Instead of devising and inventing, Russia has simply pirated the inventions of the western democracies. This was the system used by Japan. American, British and Canadian machines were taken to Russia and

copied. The Russians have no basic designs of their own for automobiles. They copy ours. But in the process of copying they are now reported to be nine years behind us.

In an effort to counteract the lack of industrial know-how, Russia has recruited thousands of trained German mechanics and put them to work in Russia factories. Undoubtedly much of the equipment from the once rich Silesian basin has been moved into Russia. Many hundreds of thousands of German war prisoners are working in Russian factories.

5. Technology does not come to a nation overnight. It is the end product of a series of evolutionary developments in society. Unless the Russian atomic scientists are a completely different breed from other Russian scientists, there is no certainty that the Russians will be able to develop an atomic bomb in the near future.

6. Regardless of atomic warfare, however, the base upon which preparations for a great offensive war must be laid is an industrial potential. Russia does not have it. It has a terrific propaganda machine, it has its agents in the Communist parties of all the democracies. It has a string of satellite countries grouped around its borders as buffers. It has great potentialities for making trouble outside its borders, but no industrial potential on which a global war must be founded.

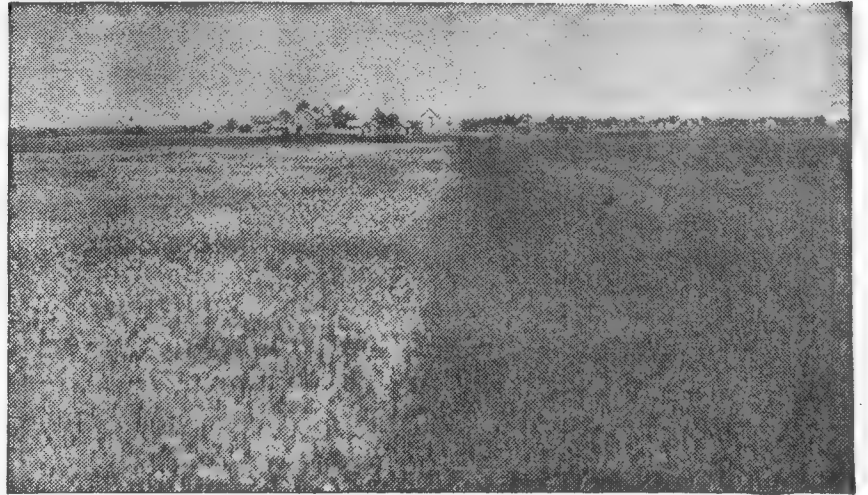
7. Russia has people. The current estimate of around 180,000,000, allows for 15,000,000 casualties for the war. By 1960 there will be 225,000,000 Russians. In a global war, Russia can afford to suffer astronomic losses and still keep fighting.

That, in fact, was what happened in the last war. From a military standpoint, Russia's defense was one of the great debacles of history. Whole Russian armies melted before Hitler and were pushed aside. If Russia had plans for the defense of the country they never emerged. What Russia had was man-power and it spent its man-power in prodigal numbers. The Russians never ran out of reinforcements and in the end Hitler was overwhelmed by Russian numbers and the impossibility of maintaining supplies to his armies 1,500 miles from their home base.

The Russians fought with unequalled courage and with the means they had always used — the artillery and the infantry. Their main stands were far to the east, relatively close to their supplies from the industrial centres in the Urals.

Conclusion: All this doesn't mean that the war of nerves won't go on. It will, because if it springs from internal difficulties at home, the Stalin regime will have to become increasingly extravagant in use of propaganda against "the outside." It doesn't mean that trouble will not be made in Europe, where it can be done without too much risk. It doesn't mean that the conflict between Communism and western democracy will never reach the shooting stage. This, in fact, is no prophecy about anything. But it is a reminder that the tactics now being used by Russia bear a very striking resemblance to those used by Hitler during the 1930's, tactics deliberately devised to give the world the jitters.

## Triumph over WEEDS



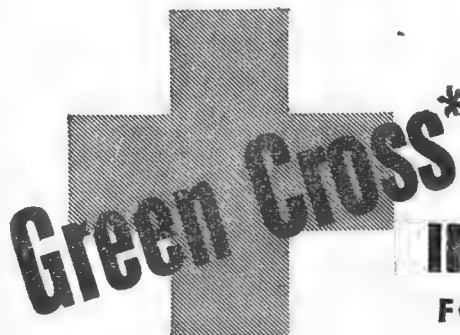
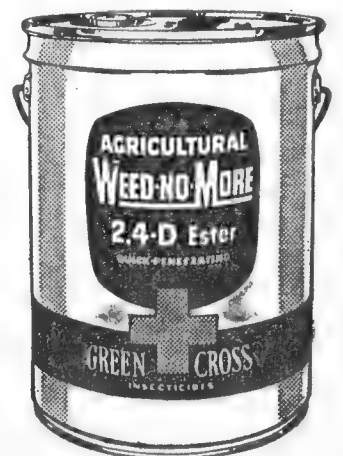
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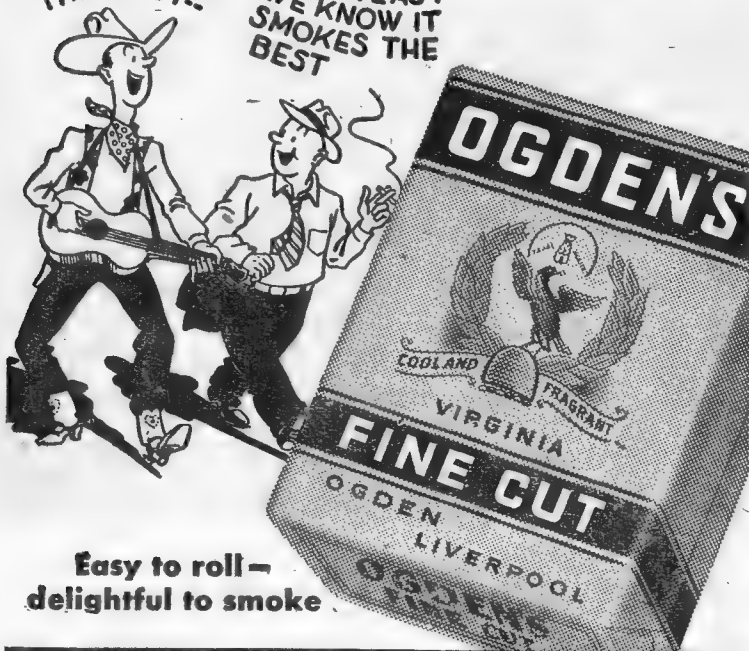
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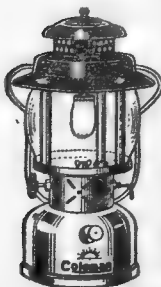
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## What's New In Vegetables?

More Than You Think. Here Is a Preview of Things to Come in New Hybrids and Space-Saving Dwarf Varieties.

By CHARLES WALKOF

Specialist in Vegetable Crops,  
Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba

VEGETABLE growing is becoming one of the most interesting phases of gardening. This is due, particularly to new discoveries in vegetable types and in methods of growing this garden crop. According to present indications, future developments will continue to have many pleasant surprises for the home and market gardener as well as the farmer growing vegetables for commercial canning.

Hybrids vegetables are among the more important findings. These are quite new and with the exception of hybrid sweet corn, they have been featured only recently in certain seed catalogues. The advantages of first generation hybrids are several. They produce vegetables that are uniform in appearance, excellent in eating quality, high yielding particularly in percentage of marketable fruits and they have shown marked disease resistance.

A number of hybrids vegetables are available to gardeners. Hybrid sweet corn has been on the market for a number of years. Among hybrids that are adapted to southern prairie districts are Marcross, Gold Rush, Seneca Dawn and Golden Rocket.

A recent introduction by the Morden Experimental Station, namely, Sugar Prince hybrid, is finding favor in a number of prairie districts. Its qualifications are big yield of large ears with golden kernels and a "Bantam" flavor.

### New Cucumbers

Cucumbers have become an important item among the more recent hybrids vegetables. The Burpee Seed Co., of Philadelphia, was the first to introduce them to the public. The striking feature of hybrid cucumbers is their apparent resistance to wilt, a disease often serious where this vegetable has been grown a number of years. The fruits of hybrid cucumbers are remarkable in their deep green color excellent quality and large yield of uniformly-shaped fruits.

Hybrid tomatoes of the tall vining type were also introduced by Burpee about the same time as the cucumbers. The tomatoes have been outstanding in heavy yields of smooth and deep bodied fruits. Lately hybrid onions, reported to be sweeter than Sweet Spanish, are being featured by seedsmen. Other hybrids vegetables soon to be offered to gardeners are hybrid radish, winter squash, eggplant and pepper.

Certain vegetables which are not expected to be offered in hybrid form are peas, beans, beets, carrots, etc. These kinds only produce from 1 to 12 seeds for every pollinated flower and hence it would be too expensive to produce seed stocks. In contrast, vegetables that are suitable for hybrid seed production will yield from 50 to 200 seeds for every single pollination.

It will take time before the gardener will be able to obtain all the hybrid vegetable seeds he requires. The reasons for this situation are twofold: the production of such seeds is, with the exception of sweet corn, slow and expensive, and, most seed firms are actually brokers who buy this seed as cheaply as possible from the seed producers. Usually firms object to the high prices the producer must have in order to grow hybrid seed.

### Producing Hybrid Seed

To produce hybrid seed it is necessary to cross the parent varieties of the hybrid repeatedly. That is the pollen of the male parent must be transferred to the female parent by hand whenever an additional supply of hybrid seed is desired. It takes approximately 200 pounds or 1,000 tomatoes to produce one pound of seed. Each fruit must be the result of a hand pollinated tomato blossom.

Gardeners are sometimes inclined to save seed of varieties they find particularly to their liking. This should not be done if hybrid vegetables are grown since such seed will not produce plants like the original hybrid. As a rule such plants yield an inferior product.

### Bush Type Vegetables

Among vegetables of special interest to prairie gardeners are the bush types. These were a novelty for many years, but their value has been noted in regard to the wind resistance of the dwarf bushy plants. Moreover, the small plants permit close planting and hence increase the yield from a given area of land.

There are a number of bush vegetables of merit available at present. In tomatoes, the Early Chatham is noteworthy for fruit quality. Large fruit size is found in the Bounty tomato. Large golden fruits in the Morden tomato. Other bush vegetables are the Simonet Dwarf pea, Cheyenne pumpkin, Bush Marrow, Summer Crookneck squash, Harris Early pepper and Kissin eggplant. Short-topped varieties such as Nantes (touchon strain) carrot, and Detroit (Short Top) beet, are also excellent.

### Vegetable Breeding

In the vegetable breeding work at Morden the emphasis is on the bush type vegetables. Tomatoes with dwarf plants 15 to 20 inches in spread, bearing large fruit which ripens early have been obtained successfully. One of these, it is expected will soon be named. Another phase of this breeding project is the work with hybrid bush tomatoes and hybrid bush cucumbers.

In tomatoes the first generation crosses, Early Chatham x Firesteel, Bounty x Redskin, and Early Chatham x Bounty have yielded from 6 to 8 pounds more of ripe fruit than either Early Chatham or Bounty. The fruit of these hybrid have been smooth, tasty and very attractive. The plants have shown marked resistance to leaf destroying diseases such as septoria and alternaria, which are serious in Manitoba in many seasons. The hybrid bush cucumbers are interesting in the way they yield a large cluster of fruits around a dwarf single stemmed plant. The quality of the fruits is still not as good as desired, but improvement is expected in the near future.

### Planting Methods

Bush vegetables are planted differently than the usual type for maximum results. For example, bush tomatoes reach the blossom stage rapidly. If they are transplanted after they begin flowering the transplanting shock may be so severe as to prevent fruit setting on the first flower cluster. To prevent this the seed should not be started before April 9. It is also



desirable to keep the plants growing steadily at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees F. In a higher temperature the plants will be spindly and their "bush structure" is seriously affected. This may result in light yields and rough fruits.

In transplanting bush tomatoes it is also important to set the plants in the field at the same depth as that at which they grew indoors. Deep planting has been found to affect the plant adversely and result in late fruit ripening.

#### Planting Distances

The planting distances of bush vegetables should be considerably less than the tall or long vining sorts. As a rule enough room to allow freedom of cultivation and hoeing, and for harvesting, is all the space required. Where moisture is a limiting factor more space is necessary to prevent competition between the plants. Normally the following spacings are satisfactory: tomatoes and cucumbers, 12 x 24 inches; marrow, squash and pumpkins, 24 x 36 inches; peas, 18 inches between rows; short-topped carrots and beets, 12-inch rows.

#### Cultivation Methods

The depth of cultivation or hoeing a garden has been found to have a marked effect on plant performance. Shallow or surface cultivation, only  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, is now recommended particularly after the plants reach one-half of their mature height. By that time the plant roots branch out and thoroughly permeate the soil 4 to 6 inches below the surface. In this warm and moist soil area millions of micro-organisms manufacture plant food from raw chemical and other organic substances. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that this plant food factory be left undisturbed.

Deep cultivation or hilling breaks up the fine root network and destroys the work of the soil micro-organisms by drying out the soil. Hilling the plants, if necessary, can be done late in the growing season. In fact, this will result in root pruning which is desirable, particularly for hastening ripening in late maturing plants. In any case hilling should be delayed until early September.

The gardener of today can expect interesting developments in many phases of vegetable production. Some fields of investigation such as the use of hormones in the production of seedless tomatoes and also in the setting of tomato fruits and bean pods during hot or dry weather are among the ordinary uses so far discovered. The use of radioactive fertilizers to determine the kinds and amount of plant food required by different vegetable crops promises to be an interesting feature.

Gardening, like many other efforts of man, is facing a promising progressive future. It has been the purpose, in the narrow confines of this article, to try and draw lightly aside the curtain still veiling some of the good things to come in the gardening world.

• • •

#### Saunders' Wheat

AS a result of a carefully planned program extending over the past 10 years to develop a variety of wheat which would ripen about as early and yield as well as Garnet and at the same time rank with Marquis and Thatcher from the standpoint of milling and baking quality, a new wheat to which the name "Saunders" has been given, has been produced by plant breeders of the Experimental Farms Service in co-operation with Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

#### Manitoba Completes 70 Per Cent 1947 Program

Nearly 165 miles of new and reconstructed roads were added to Manitobas highway and road systems during 1947, and more than a million dollars was spent to maintain trunk highways already built, states Hon. Errick Willis, Manitoba Minister of Public Works, in a year-end review. Due to lack of road construction machinery and steel required for construction of bridges, only 70 per cent of the highway construction work planned for 1947 has been completed.

• • •

#### Grasshopper Infestation Forecast For Sask.

By H. W. MOORE

THE grasshopper forecast map for Saskatchewan for 1948, based on surveys made by the staff of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Saskatoon, shows that grasshoppers can be expected to be more numerous and widespread in 1948 than in any year since 1940. Grasshopper eggs were found in sufficient numbers in 170 municipalities to threaten crops next spring. The infested area extends southward from North Battleford to the International Boundary and from Alberta eastward to Wynyard, Regina and Estevan. The intensity of the infestation within this area varies from very light and patchy to continuous and severe.

In the severe areas, infestations of eggs are widespread and continuous. In these areas a light to moderate infestation of eggs occurs throughout stubble fields as well as heavy concentrations on ditch banks, roadsides, headlands and dry slough margins.

Concentrations of eggs in many of the moderate areas were as heavy as in the severe districts but were not so widespread or continuous. Even in the areas indicating light infestations, occasional heavy concentrations of eggs were found, but these were not frequent enough to warrant their inclusion in the higher categories.

#### Control

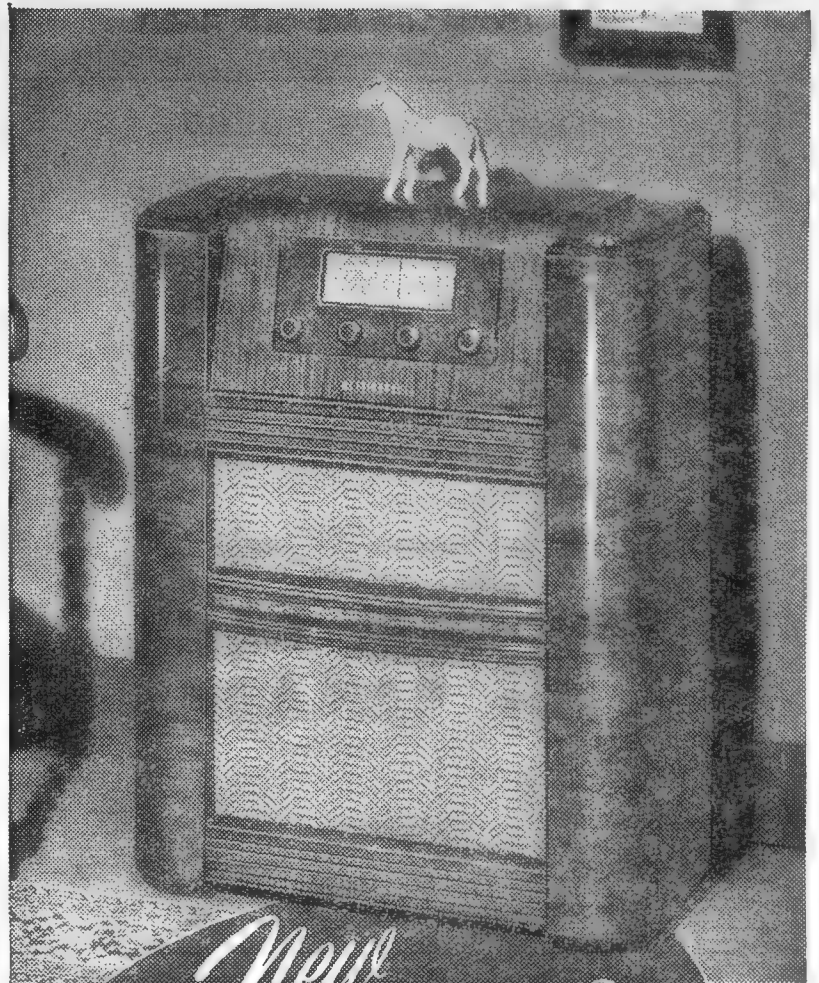
The marginal nature of the infestation indicates that control in 1948 will depend mainly on a good baiting campaign carried out in the spring before grasshoppers leave the hatching areas and spread into the young crop. In addition to this marginal baiting campaign 'hoppers should be destroyed while preparing new summerfallow to prevent them from moving to the adjacent crop. Even small populations of eggs if allowed to hatch throughout a stubble field and the nymphs forced into the margin of seeding crops will cause considerable marginal damage.

If the above measures are carried out with promptness, care and diligence the general field infestation of eggs will cause little trouble.

Mechanical bait spreaders will assist in the efficient, timely use of bait and contribute to the satisfactory protection of crops from the ravages of grasshoppers.

The spring control program should be followed by further baiting during July and August where concentrations of grasshoppers occur and before their eggs have been deposited to prevent an increase in infestation for 1949. A fall control program will likely be necessary in infested areas where winter wheat or fall rye will be sown next fall.

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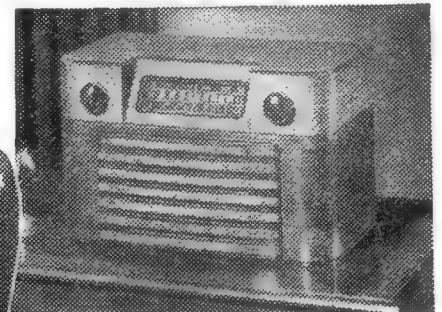
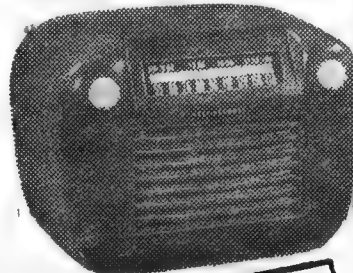
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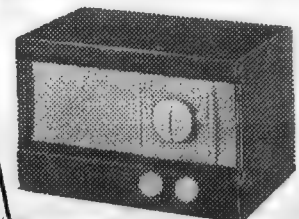
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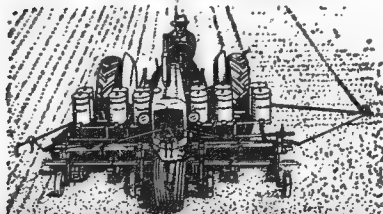
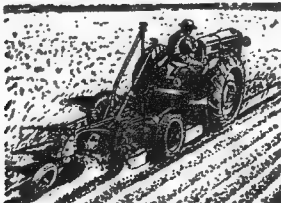
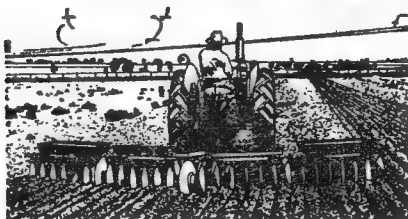
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# Water Erosion Still Taking Terrific Land Toll In Alberta

**A**LTHOUGH the menace of soil drifting in Southern Alberta caused by wind erosion, has more or less been met and stopped in recent years, water erosion is still taking a tremendous toll in Central and Southern Alberta, according to H. J. Mather, provincial government supervisor of soil conservation and weed control.

Mr. Mather spoke to a large gathering of farmers at the annual agricultural short course sponsored by the Calgary Board of Trade and the provincial department of agriculture.

Mr. Mather left no doubt in the minds of his listeners as to the magnitude of the wind and water erosion danger to Alberta soil.

He said that while soil drifting or wind erosion had been encountered in the thirties, it was such an obvious thing that farmers and government officials were relatively quick to realize the danger and steps were almost immediately taken to combat the danger.

Water erosion, however, is an insidious thing. It eats away like a cancerous growth. It is not spectacular but it has caused the downfall of great nations. Its work is never finished for as long as man lays soil bare to the elements this tremendous force of destruction will continue to act.

### Water Resources

We in Alberta have been prodigal of our soil resources. There was always more land farther on. Many farmers when warned about their farming methods took pretty much the stand of the Ozark farmer. When the district agriculturist tried to talk to him about soil he said, "What do you city slickers know about farmin'? Why me an' my boys have ruined three farms now and we're movin' on to another next week. We've had experience."

We have a living example of the destructive forces of erosion in our sister nation to the south of us. And we could learn a great deal about soil conservation if we were to study her program.

Let us consider for a moment some of the facts presented by the Soil Conservation Service in the United States. Figures are boring but we will make them few.

Less than half a century ago what is now the province of Alberta was still part of the North West Territories. Very little of the land had felt the plow. The pioneer was establishing his home and farming was on a small scale. The land was new, rich and apparently inexhaustible.

Inside of two decades, however, soil drifting had become a serious problem in the area west of Lethbridge and by the early thirties had assumed the proportions of a national calamity. Through the co-operation of farmers, machine companies and governments the problem was solved and by 1938 methods of control had been devised which would meet any soil drifting problem. Strip farming and the trash cover had conquered wind and drought.

### Rich No More

While the battle against wind erosion was being waged in Southern Alberta a still more insidious form of erosion was slowly but surely eating away at the fertile soils of Central Alberta. No howling winds, no choking dust, no blistering heat to warn of the danger. But just as surely the rich black soils of the packland area were being eroded to the time

of laughing spring freshets and tinkling rain drops.

It is hard to believe that water, so necessary in crop production, can be one of the worst enemies of the soil. We must face this fact however, and take steps to protect our soil before it is too late.

Lack of fibre in the soil — fibre destroyed by cultivation and cropping — and lack of protection on the soil are just as much the cause of water erosion as they are of wind erosion. By returning fibre to the soil through growing forage crops, and by keeping the stubble on the surface of the soil to protect it from the beating rain we can do much to prevent erosion.

Actual measurements show that land protected by a heavy trash cover will absorb up to twice as much moisture from a heavy rain and will lose only one tenth as much soil through erosion.

It would seem then that those of us who have to do with the soil — both the farmer who tills it and the governmental body charged with its administration — have indeed a very great and real responsibility.

It is time we faced up to the dangers of erosion in this country and took steps to prevent the calamity which has befallen others.

• • •

## Youth Training School Draws Nearly 100

**N**EARLY a hundred young British Columbians from rural centers as far apart as the Peace River Block, the Fraser Valley, Vancouver Island and the Kootenays are assembling at the Youth Training Centre in Acadia Camp near the University of B.C. campus for eight weeks of intensive vocational and practical training based on their own interests and needs.

To date, 31 young women and 62 men between the ages of 16 and 30 have notified University authorities of the day they will arrive to enroll in the Youth Training School. Word is expected from 10 or 12 others.

First job confronting students in this unique school will be the business of getting settled in the self-contained living quarters provided in the camp. Next, they will talk over their interests and needs for training with staff counsellors headed by the principal, Kelvin Large.

When all student needs have been assessed, final curriculum for the school will be posted and a concentrated routine will commence. Men will receive general agricultural instruction with emphasis on problems presented by conditions in their general home areas. With this work, they will combine practical experience in the handling and upkeep of farm machinery and equipment.

Other projects will include instruction in carpentry, and in handicrafts for those who desire it.

Included in the curriculum will be trips to inspect activities of the University Faculty of Agriculture, and to view industrial plants, commercial meat packers and farms.

Evenings at the school will be largely devoted to informal recreational activities under guidance of instructors. In previous years, debating, journalism, painting, drama, and various social functions shared the evening spotlight with discussion groups on citizenship and other related subjects. It is planned to organize similar activities this year.



# Federation Of Agriculture Protest One-Sided Control Policies Of Federal Government

By MAUD FERGUSON

(Farm and Ranch Review Resident Correspondent)

OTTAWA: Emphatic protest against the injustice of the federal government in singling out major agricultural products for the re-imposition of ceiling prices without the re-introduction of a general policy of price control, was expressed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture held in Brockville at the end of January.

Request that the Wheat Board Act be amended to cover all grains in addition to wheat, and that machinery be set up to export a limited number of cattle so as to maintain the United States market, were also high among the forty-seven resolutions passed at the meeting.

The vital need for better health services in rural areas was emphasized. After hearing George Hoadley, president of the Health Study Bureau, discuss the problem and W. G. Parker of Winnipeg outline difficulties confronting medical schools in turning out a sufficient number of doctors interested in rural health, resolutions were passed urging the Federal Government to set up national health insurance. The government will also be requested to establish at least five government owned and operated hospitals at strategic points in Canada with adequate facilities for research in arthritic and rheumatic diseases and to make federal grants for cancer study.

## Stabilization Policy Sought

The meeting again went on record as supporting an agricultural program aimed at providing stability to the farm economy and reiterated its belief that farmers are entitled to the costs of production, including interest on capital and a fair wage for labor. The meeting urged the introduction of legislation to make permanent the Agricultural Prices Support Act.

In the interests of a stabilized agriculture, the securing of international wheat agreements between principle importing and exporting countries was advocated. The continuance of commodity agreements, extended to include as large a field among nations as was practical, was approved and the stabilization features of the United Kingdom wheat agreement came in for commendation.

It was asked that the adjusting payment on the 1945-46 and 1946-47 wheat crops be issued at the earliest possible date so that these payments would be available to western farmers for 1948 spring seeding operations. The government was also requested for full compensation to all growers of coarse grains who had suffered loss by having sold their grain while price controls were still in operation. The request for continued freight assistance on feed grains, was a measure largely affecting the eastern producer.

Prices of millfeeds and protein concentrates came in for discussion resulting in a resolution asking that immediate steps be taken to stabilize prices so as to maintain the relationship between costs and returns existing at the time the British food contracts were negotiated.

Establishment of a federal board to control protein feeds manufactured in Canada, with power to set the price of the product was advocated. An-

other resolution asked a full investigation into fertilizer prices and expressed the view that the real solution of the fertilizer problem lay either in government plant operation or the development of co-operatively-owned plants.

The need for conservation measures was discussed and resolutions included a request that areas eligible for benefits under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act be administered on an individual basis; that, in the event of a depression, priority be given the work of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and that a commission be established to study the Saskatchewan-Winnipeg-Nelson River valley so that a unified development program could be initiated.

Other resolutions covered a request for an old age pension scheme of \$50 a month; an increase of an income exemption for single persons of \$1,200 a year and for married persons of \$2,400; the prohibition of strikes and lockouts in the packing plants until arbitration proceedings are completed and finally, a request that the federal government cancel agreements with Hutterites and Doukhobors and that all members of the sects be required to take their full share in non-combatative war services.


...

## The Mexican Cattle Plague

REPORTS from United States authorities, who have been working with the Mexican Government to wipe out foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, indicate that the efforts have failed. Officials of both countries have worked closely to stamp out this drastic disease which has swept large sections of Mexico. Something approaching 500,000 head of cattle have been destroyed to date, and in areas that were considered freed of this plague, the disease is found to be cropping up again. It is suggested that Mexican farmers in some sections fail to appreciate the seriousness of foot-and-mouth disease, and oppose the slaughtering of their animals to eradicate it. Control plans are being modified. In other words, the action taken to date to wipe out the disease may be less drastic in the future, thus prolonging the time in which it can be eradicated.

Each year the United States imports some 500,000 head of cattle from south of the Rio Grande, but since the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, the United States Government has placed an embargo on imports from that country. The embargo will now last indefinitely. Ranchers in the southern United States greatly fear the outbreak of the disease north of the border, and an attempt is being made to have the Mexican government extend the area of quarantine to a greater distance south of the boundary than the present territory under quarantine which extends from the Gulf to the Pacific Ocean for an average distance of 300 miles north and south. It is estimated by some authorities in the United States that an outbreak of this dread disease in the United States would cost close to a billion dollars a year until such time as it is completely eradicated.

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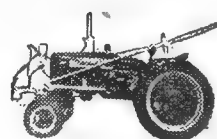
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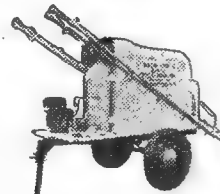
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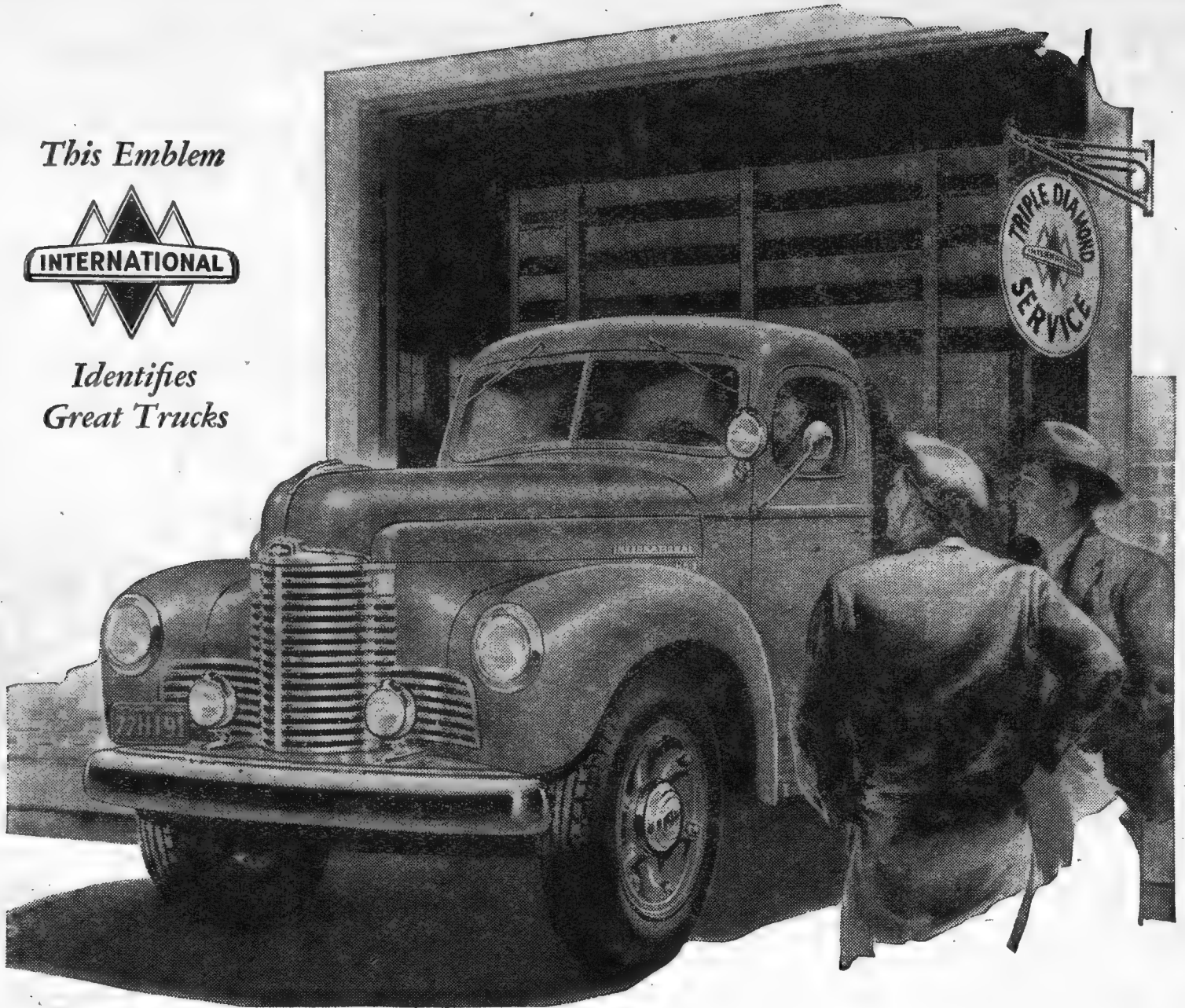
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## Letters To The Editor

### World Food Outlook for 1948

I WAS greatly impressed with that item in your January issue entitled "Over-All 1948 Food Picture Is Gloomy For Many Lands", and built upon the stubborn facts and figures cited by the experts at the recent Outlook Conference sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

It is notorious that the day-by-day markets in the great staples of the human diet are utterly intolerant of local or regional surpluses — although everyone today recognizes myriads of human beings live permanently in the shadow of hunger. Even at the present hour, after 33 post-war months (in which the menace of mass starvation in many countries was avoided by a narrow margin) I doubt if one in a thousand well-fed North Americans realize that the achievement was made possible by "the emergency reserves of stored grain", for the building of which our farmers were so unmercifully punished in earlier years. So, when the experts indicate, as in point "2" in the above story, that "Food reserves in surplus-producing areas are much smaller than last year", the dependence on the weather across the next few months need not be stressed.

In terms of "World Food," therefore, it seems to this reader that 1948 is packed alike with hope — and danger. If generous crops mature and are safely garnered, the United Nations must see to it that this abundance does not ruin the two-thirds of the human family still at work in the world's fields!—W. P. D., Toronto.

### The Livestock Market in U.S.

Reading your editorials in your latest issue, must say they are quite good. The one, "Let's Have the Facts and All the Facts," is certainly very truthful and good and timely.

Relative to "It's Our Market, We Want It Back." Being born and raised in Illinois, near Chicago, the writer has been on that market various times, and for some 35 years has been subscriber to The Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal, and my brothers, being large feeders in Illinois, at all times keep posted on feeding and farming on the American side. I hope you will not mind the writer making some comments, how we here in the West could operate with the American markets on livestock.

If our livestock could go across the line, the West coast would take many more cattle than what we could begin to feed and fit here for at least a few years, naturally with the good prices we would receive we would soon expand, same with hogs. Our good cattle did go to Seattle, Spokane and down into California, cattle that we fed right here went to the West Coast. There is a very wealthy trade in these western cities, too, we are so fortunately located to these markets, much better than what they are in the corn belt, as their haul is very long. At one time one Seattle Packing Firm had a steady buyer on the Edmonton market, another firm had a commission firm buying for them as well as the same from California.

In the matter of feeder cattle, it is different, the natural place for these is the Northern and Central States. If allowed the American feeders themselves would spend thousands of dollars in Alberta picking up our feeder cattle, aside from the commission men

being loaded with feeder orders. Only through convenience would some of these go via St. Paul, practically none to Chicago, but would right here be routed direct to the feeders in the various States as the orders were filled, thus avoiding the large centers and delays and sickness and extra costs to the purchasers.

The federal government doesn't give the livestock men the lead they should, take with the hog policy, this didn't come out for 1948 until the first of the year, this should have been out in September or October before the sows and gilts were sold off. With cattle, 2nd of January, when the ceiling came off, this wasn't announced until noon of that day, thus all markets were held up until after dinner, and now with the ceiling going on, for the last few weeks all markets are upset.

—Livestock Veteran, Tofield, Alta.

### Marquis Wheat Versus Reward

I NOTICED a letter from Mrs. Kelsey, the 1947 wheat champion and 1946 wheat "queen" in your February number in regard to the big fuss that is being made by the Alberta people of their 1947 wheat king, S. I. Allsop of Red Deer, Alta. I am sure that if every one knew all the true facts about his wheat they would give as much or more credit to Howard Roppel of Rockyford, Alta., who won 7th prize at the same show. Mr. Roppel's wheat was a beautiful sample of Red Bobs wheat that weighed 64 lbs. American measure, which is about 4 per cent smaller than ours. Mr. Allsop's wheat weighed 66.5 pounds. It, too, was a beautiful sample, but every dirt farmer knows very well that the wheat that Mr. Allsop won the first prize in 1934 and again last year is Reward, a strictly show wheat, a wheat that is as out of date as a 1910 Rumley engine, so this surely is no credit to the seed growers of Alberta. Mrs. Kelsey's wheat was not very far behind it at Chicago. It weighed only about a quarter of a pound less than Allsop's, and it was Marquis, a wheat that is still the standard by which all other practical hard red spring wheats are still judged. I attended the Chicago Fair and won fourth in the hard spring wheat class so should know a little about the wheat exhibits at Chicago in 1947.—Albert Kessel, Rose-town, Sask.

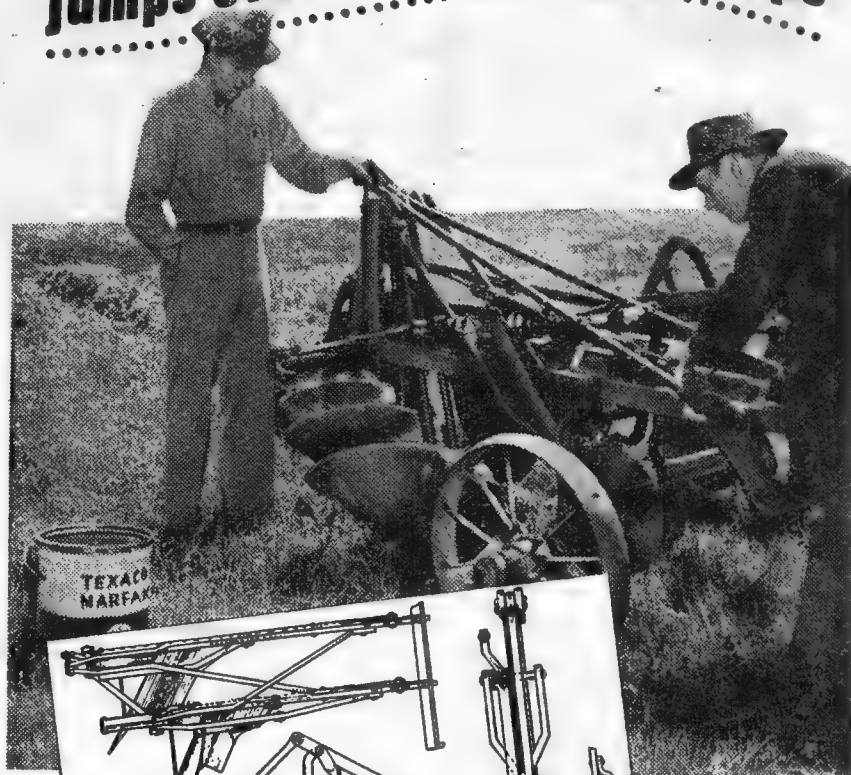
### Heads Western Fairs



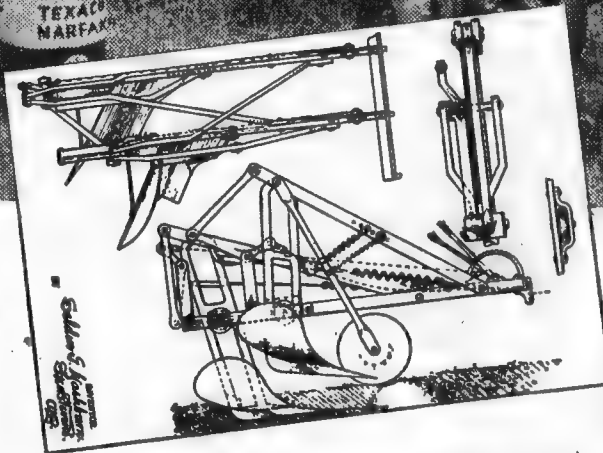
Lee S. Williams, Edmonton, was elected president of Western Canada Fairs Association. Mr. Williams is a breeder and exhibitor of light horses, and a past president of Edmonton Exhibition Association.

## New Beamless Plow

jumps over stones and stumps



Farmer-inventor of the "jumping plow" gives it Marfak lubrication protection.



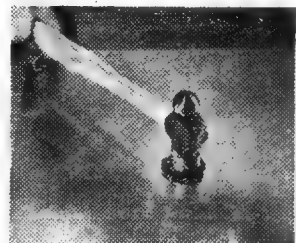
Patent drawing of plow (left) shows its simplicity. Coulter on pendulum-like bar rolls back as it comes in contact with stone or stump, lifting plowpoint over obstruction, preventing damage.

**S**TUMPS and stones cause the plowman plenty of trouble — broken plowpoints, dulled lays, bent plow beams and stalled tractors.

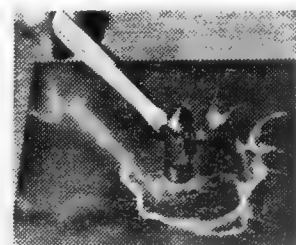
This beamless "jumping plow" that literally jumps over obstructions before they can hit and damage plowpoints solves stony farmland plowing.

The coulter, on a pendulum-like bar, moves down and back when it strikes a rock and rides over it, lifting the plowpoint above the obstruction. A spring pulls the coulter back into normal position after the rock has been passed.

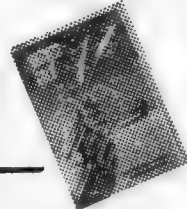
Sudden blows encountered in field operation put farm machinery bearings and lubricants to a punishing test. That's why keen farmers use Texaco Marfak — the lubricant that stands up better under the worst punishment.




Test Marfak This Way. You'll see, Marfak cushions the blow, sticks to the job, doesn't spatter.



Ordinary cup grease spatters in all directions, the hammer drives right through it to the metal. Try an equal amount to test both.



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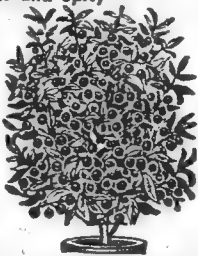
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**1000 BULLS**

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Another outstanding entry comprised of 657 Herefords, 198 Shorthorns and 127 Aberdeen-Angus bulls contributed by leading Alberta Breeders of purebred livestock. A choice opportunity to secure a rugged, quality herd header is presented.

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**Monday, March 15, 1948**

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**March 30 to April 2nd**

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J. CHAS YULE, Secretary

**Alberta Livestock Associations**  
Calgary — Alberta

## Emergency Plan Aids Crop Deficiency Areas

**REGINA:**— Under the provincial government's emergency feed grain and fodder conservation policy, 529 carloads of fodder were moved to Saskatchewan farms before November 15, 1947, and the government also paid half the freight costs on 302 cars of feed grain for deficiency areas, Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollel stated recently.

Altogether 5,290 tons of fodder were moved to deficiency areas before November 15, at a cost of \$10,670 to the government. Twenty outfits were moved at a freight cost of \$1,608, while transportation costs on the fodder were \$5,570 for trucking 2,639 tons, and \$5,140 for shipping 2,651 tons by rail.

Cost of moving 302 carloads of feed grains into the deficiency areas was \$41,566.95, half of which will be repaid when the grain is sold.

The minister added that from July 18, 1947, when the policy went into effect, until November 15, the department's 36 Agricultural Representatives each averaged six weeks' time in the hunt for surplus fodder and in helping farmers to get it moved into districts where it was needed. While self-help on the part of the farmers was emphasized, the policy provided for government aid where this was necessary.

The government offered assistance in the following ways:

In moving haying equipment and machinery to surplus areas to put up hay, including payment of railway

freight for shipping equipment, on both outgoing and incoming trips; where trucks were used, payment of 30 cents per mile, one-way and by the shortest route, for each fully-loaded truck; similar aid in moving haying equipment for contractors who agreed to put up hay according to departmental directions and at scheduled prices.

In paying half the costs of moving hay by freight, up to \$3 per ton, put up by farmers or groups of farmers for their own use.

In buying surpluses when farmers put up more hay than needed by themselves, to be used as a provincial reserve.

In allowing farmers making private purchases of hay, assistance of half the inward freight costs, up to a maximum of \$2 per ton, on hay contracted for and delivered before November 1, later extended to November 15.

The department accepted no orders for hay from the provincial reserve before November 1. After that, orders were filled at purchase price plus full transportation costs.

To help in private purchase of hay, lists of all available hay were given R.M. secretaries, L.I.D. supervisors and Agricultural Representatives.

A similar emergency policy in feed grains, under which the department agreed to pay half the cost of inward freight on feed grain shipments, was announced August 13, 1947, said Mr. Nollel.

## Flax Varieties For North-Eastern Saskatchewan

**W**HILE the flax crop has not generally been considered a major source of farm income in North-eastern Saskatchewan, results from several tests made throughout this area seem to indicate this crop merits further consideration. Perhaps the most important fact to bear in mind is that flax cannot fight weeds, and so the land must be clean and well prepared. Recent experiments with 2,4-D weed killers have proved of some value in eradicating weeds, but it is too early to assess the results and make specific recommendations.

For some time a number of different varieties have been on test. Some have yielded well but have had to be discarded because of poor disease resistance, or because they matured too late. In contrast to the flax growing area in the south of Saskatchewan, it would appear in the north-east area that the flax crop must reach a near ripe stage in the late August or early September, or while the days are still quite warm. If this stage is not reached the crop may remain green until the frost hits and destroys a good portion of it.

In the nine-year average 1938-1947, Royal has outyielded Redwing by one bushel, but matured more than a week later. This has been observed on a number of Illustration Stations as well as on the Experimental Station. Rocket, a newly licensed variety, has been on test for five years. Compared with Royal in the five-year average, Rocket outyielded it by only one-half bushel and matured in the same time. On the other hand, Redwing in the same five-year period yielded one bushel less but matured between ten and eleven days earlier.

Dakota, a fairly recent addition from the United States, has been on test for three years. Compared with Royal, it has yielded almost one bushel less but matured between three and four days earlier. At the same time, Redwing matured almost five days earlier and was only one bushel lower in yield.

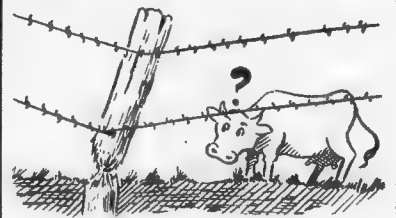
Included with the above mentioned varieties are a number of others which, because of disease, late maturity, or other unfavorable factors, have not proved worthy of recommendation for North-eastern Saskatchewan. The three-year average 1943-1946 yield and maturity for a few is as follows: Viking, yield, 15.6 bushels, maturity, 117.8 days; Victory, yield, 14.8 bushels; maturity, 116.6 days; Bison, yield, 13.8 bushels; maturity, 110.8 days.

## Seeding By Plane

**T**HE first Australian aerial seed sowing, of nearly two tons of Rhodes grass seed at Gayndah, Queensland, in December, 1947, proved that this method enables big pastoral holdings to be sown quickly, cheaply and successfully. On 300 acres, the seed was laid in even swathes from an Anson aircraft. Inside the Anson, twin hoppers of 56 cubic feet, fitted with extensions of the same dimensions, held the seed in flight. Sucked into twin venturi tubes mounted below the wing roots, the seed was carried back by the propeller wash to fall flat on the land.

Sowing at the rate of 180 acres an hour, the plane covered difficult terrain at less than one-third the cost of hand sowing. It would have taken a man 80 days to do the work by hand. Another advantage is that aerial sowing can be arranged to take advantage of weather conditions. Two hours after the grass had been sown at Gayndah, good rain fell.

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No matter where you live — no matter what your age or occupation — if you are troubled with piles, we want you to try the Page Internal Tablet Combination Treatment. This method not only helps stop suffering promptly, but grateful letters from people who have used it testify that it has given quick relief.



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2245 Columbia Ave.  
Just think; it is ten years since I took two of your treatments and have not had a return of the trouble. I have told lots of people about your remedy but it is very hard to get people to realize what your remedy will do.

Perhaps they are like me; I tried in the drug store but did not get any relief until I found your treatments, which sure was a godsend to me.

I am still working in the smelter and feeling fine. I will be 61 my next birthday.

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We especially want to send it to those discouraged sufferers who believe their cases to be hopeless. Even the most severely aggravated cases and cases of long standing frequently respond to this treatment. Used successfully for 50 years.

Don't neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon below today and a free trial will be sent promptly in plain wrapper.

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for '48

**NEW**



- Deluxe appearance through clean, rugged lines.
- Headlamps and radiator grille recessed for better protection.
- Rustless, stamped steel, interchangeable grille bars for easy replacement.
- Heavy, channel-iron bumper bolted direct to frame gives added strength.
- Bright-finish mouldings over entire sweep of front fenders.

**NEW**



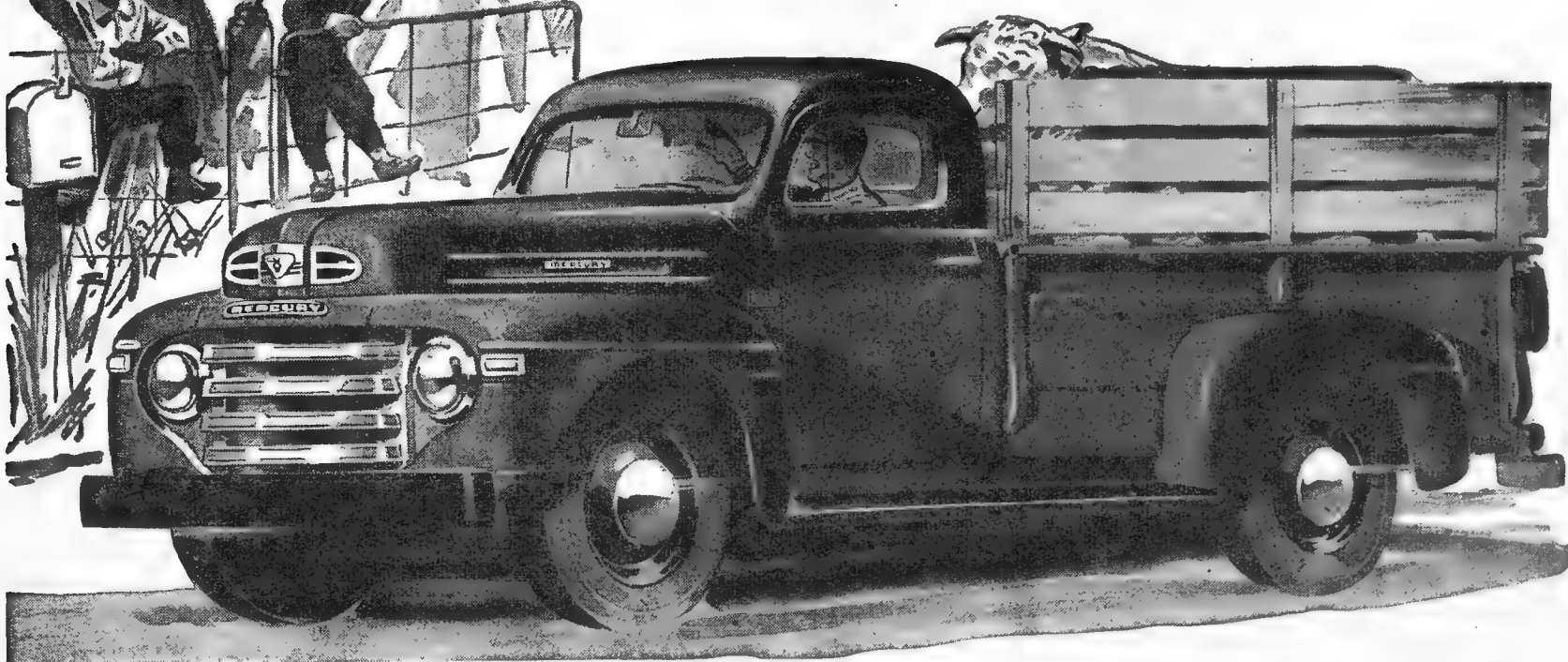
- Passenger car comfort in the entirely new, bigger, roomier cab.
- Doors are three inches wider; moved forward for easier entry.
- More hiproom, headroom, legroom; Sedan-type seat with rubberized hair cushion pad.
- Both seat and back adjustable for greater driving comfort.
- Safety-vision, one-piece windshield is wider and deeper for greater visibility.
- Three-way ventilation supplies fresh air without draughts.

**NEW**



- Five great series. • Gross vehicle weights from 4700 to 15,500 lbs.
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- Straight through muffler design for improved engine performance.
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**Y**ES, the "Pilgrim" keeps feet warm and dry in rain, slush or snow — provides real foot protection and comfort on all farm jobs. It is reinforced for long

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DOMINION RUBBER  COMPANY LIMITED

## Dairying \$46,500,000 Industry Jackson Of Innisfail New President

(By Special Correspondent)

**EDMONTON:**— Dairying in the province of Alberta has grown to be an industry that produces products worth \$46,500,000, said H. Elwell, Red Deer dairy farmer, who presided at the largely attended annual meetings of the Alberta Dairymen's Association in Edmonton. It was decided to hold the 41st annual dairy convention in Calgary in February, 1949, and M. H. Jackson, Innisfail buttermaker, was elected president, succeeding A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar dairy farmer.

It was revealed that development of by-products is occupying a big place, eleven plants in the province now being equipped for the manufacture of concentrated milk products so much in demand. Besides canned condensed milk, more than one-third of a million pounds of dried skim milk and about three-quarters of a million pounds of dried buttermilk were made during 1947. Demand for the latter in the making of poultry and stock feeds is heavy and likely to lead to further use of the by-products.

The industry not only provides thousands of producers with added farm income but gives employment to hundreds of plant workers, truckers, deliverymen, office staffs, etc. One thing that makes it an important part of Alberta agriculture, pointed out Mr. Elwell, was that it annually returns such values and provides so much employment without depleting the important natural resource—soils, which under proper cropping and growing of legumes and grasses for cows, are improved.

Problems facing the industry today included: "difficulty in securing enough production to meet the demands of the Canadian people and fulfill our contracts with Great Britain. Consumers are critical of prices for dairy products, yet producers find other forms of farm enterprises more attractive and profitable." Mr. Elwell made a plea for greater efficiency.

He quoted from the convention program theme, "Make Your Dairying Operations Permanent and Profitable — Practice Efficiency."

During the past year the A.D.A. had, under chairmanship of E. A. Johnstone of Red Deer, prepared a brief in opposition to increased freight rates, also prepared and distributed three pieces of material in opposition to butter substitutes. They had supported field days, junior calf clubs, exhibitions and competitions, conferences for cheesemakers and plant workers.

President Ottewell and a committee had been active in a mastitis control program. The association had sent a representative to Calgary and Medicine Hat areas to outline what was being done in Edmonton area with a view to assisting herd owners in organized control work.

The association now embraced five sections, each of which is active and helps bring producers, manufacturers, breeders, plant technicians together. It was predicted that Alberta will become the leading dairy province.

### Resolutions Are Passed

As three-fifths of all the milk produced in Alberta went into butter which is distributed to all mainland provinces east and west of the prairies, and providing valuable by-products for the livestock industry of

the province, continued ban against oleomargarine was urged. The convention voted to endorse the protestations registered at Ottawa by the Dairy Farmers of Canada. Diversion of milk to the making of cheese and concentrated products for Britain was the only thing that had occasioned any shortage of butter in Canada, it was stated. The province has 66,000 cream shippers and is thus virtually concerned in markets for butter, without competition from a product of cheap labor in foreign lands.

Extension of both Dairy Field Days and junior calf club work by the association in conjunction with the department of agriculture was urged by the convention. Opposition to daylight saving in partial areas was voted.

The provincial government was asked to continue its grants to encourage students to enter the study of veterinarian science. Shortage of trained men in the country districts had hindered such preventive work as herd control program on mastitis, it was added.

Management of the livestock exhibitions were asked to institute a rule requiring all cattle shown in the big fairs to be free from brucellosis-free herds or to have been vaccinated within a reasonable time prior to the show. The A and B fairs were asked to reinstate competitions for dairy products.

Competitions in skill were provided for plant workers at the convention, with cash prizes and special awards. Top winners: Cheese judging — Kenneth Shultz, Neapolis; cream judging — Gordon Rhodes of Swifts, Edmonton; ice cream grading — Don McKinnon of dairy pool at Alix; butter scoring — Gunnar Hope, Edmonton. Silver cup for highest aggregate, Mr. McKinnon.

To stimulate interest among juniors, the Association brought as a guest to the convention one top working member from each dairy calf club in the province. These juniors competed at the University Farm in a dairy cattle judging competition in which Alice Bruce of Didsbury won the Edmonton Bankers' silver cup. The juniors staged a club meeting demonstration, bringing along a young Holstein calf in a crate.

Two Life Memberships were awarded by the Association, one to Joseph Standish, pioneer dairyman of Midnapore and active in the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool at Calgary; the other to Waldo F. Empey, for many years an official in the Woodland Dairy Limited, Edmonton; both of whom did much for the industry and the organization.

The dairymen heard about the need of advertising consistently, from Walter Kerr of Stewart-Lovick, MacPherson, advertising agency; and from E. H. Clarke, Associated Milk Foundation, Toronto. The latter had a display of publicity matter in the corridor and addressed special group meetings too.

Feature of the first evening was a buffet supper at which Hon. Bruce MacMillan, minister of agriculture, brought greetings. Dr. J. E. Bowstead told of "Ramblings in Venezuela." Trophies were presented by O. S. Longman, deputy minister. Banquet and dance came the second, instead of final night.



# Breeders' Notes

## Hereford Breeders Re-elect Robson

EDMONTON: L. V. Robson was given another term a president of Canadian Hereford Breeders, as were Vice-Presidents George Rodanz, of Toronto, and Len Wood, of Armstrong. Executive member Wilbur Catley of Craven, Sask.; John Wilson, Innisfail, and J. S. Palmer of Marsden were elected honorary presidents. W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, was named to executive replacing Arthur Crawford-Frost of Nanton who retired and is succeeded as director by S. P. Gould, Rosalind. To round out ten directors, J. A. Paul, Okotoks; L. W. Bond, Irricana; Alex Mitchell, Lloydminster, and W. S. O'Neil, Denfield, Ontario, service for 1948.

## Light Horse Group Program Drafted

AN interesting program of late winter and early spring events has been arranged by the newly elected directors of the Alberta Light Horse Association and interest in light horses will be maintained at a high level prior to the annual summer horse show which will be held at Victoria Arena, May 12 to May 15.

While the summer show is held under the auspices of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, members of the light horse group are pledged to support in every way possible.

At the first meeting of the new board of directors, Miss Margaret McNeill was re-elected president. W. Earle Robertson was named first vice-president, and Jack Farish was re-appointed honorary secretary-treasurer.

## Will Continue Dairy Cattle Registry Board

FOLLOWING the death of C. S. Wood, treasurer and supervisor of the advanced registry board for dairy cattle since its inception, the board comprised of officers of the Dominion production service and the secretaries of four dairy breed associations held a meeting in Ottawa recently.

It was agreed that the personnel of the continuing board should consist of the assistant director livestock production service; associate chief, livestock production service, in charge of cattle; chief registration officer; chief R.O.P. inspector; secretary of Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association; secretary of Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; secretary of Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association, secretary of Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association; with the deputy minister of agriculture and the director, production service as honorary directors.

The following were elected as officers of the board: Chairman, A. P. MacVannel, chief registration officer; vice-chairman, James Bremner, secretary Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; recording secretary, W. D. Davies, Dominion production service; treasurer and general supervisor, W. L. Graham, Dominion production service.

## Entries Increase For Spring Sales

A TOTAL of 982 bulls have been accepted for sale at the annual Calgary spring bull show and sale which will be held March 15 to 19 at Victoria Pavilion. This represents an increase of more than 100 compared

with last year despite the fact that hundreds of head of purebred sires were shipped to the United States last year under private sales.

Herefords head the list with 657 nominations. Shorthorns were second with 198 and Aberdeen Angus third with 127.

In addition to the purebred bulls, several hundred head of fat stock and baby beef will be shown and sold during the week.

Nominations also are being received daily for the annual spring horse sale which will be held March 30, 31 and April 1 and 2. Nearly 1,000 head of heavy and light horses will come under the auctioneers' hammer.

Sale officials again remind prospective sellers that only well-broken horses in good condition should be entered for this event.

The summer horse show will be held in the Victoria Arena, May 12 to May 15, and directors of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, under whose auspices the sale will be held, will meet Wednesday to discuss the final report on the modernized classification.

## High River Plans Fat Stock Show

THE High River Agricultural Society and the Rodeo Committee will sponsor a two-day fat stock show and sale, early in June, on the Memorial Park Rodeo Grounds at High River.

The joint committee in charge of the organization and presentation of the event comprises: Jack Sutherland, Andy Wallace, Percy Dougherty, Wallace McIntyre, Bert Sheppard and Jack Paul.

It is the desire of the sponsors to make this fat stock show and sale an annual event, and to endeavor to bring out the very best type of beef cattle obtainable.

## Suckling Pigs May Be Anaemic

ANIMALS receiving insufficient amounts of iron are likely to become anaemic, as this mineral is essential to blood formation. This condition is most common in the case of suckling pigs raised inside on wood or concrete floors. Sow's milk is lacking in iron, and the pigs have no access to the soil which is rich in iron, and they are still too young to eat a regular ration which would contain iron. The critical period for this complaint is during the second to fifth week, as after this time the pigs are getting sufficient iron from trough feeding and the danger of nutritional anaemia is over.

Anaemic pigs are listless, pale in color, and unthrift. Diarrhoea and the labored breathing known as "thumps" are other common symptoms, and death frequently results.

The trouble may be prevented by dosing each pig with enough reduced iron to equal an aspirin tablet. The first dose is given when the litter is about three days old, and the treatment is repeated every seven days until the fourth week. The iron is placed well back on the tongue by means of a small, flat stick. Other methods of prevention include swabbing the sow's udder with a ferrous sulphate solution; and keeping the pigs supplied daily with fresh earth sods. In good weather, the disease can generally be prevented by turning the pigs out into a yard where they may obtain the necessary iron by rooting in the earth.



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The First choice of  
SUCCESSFUL Feeders



## MIRRORS RESILVERED

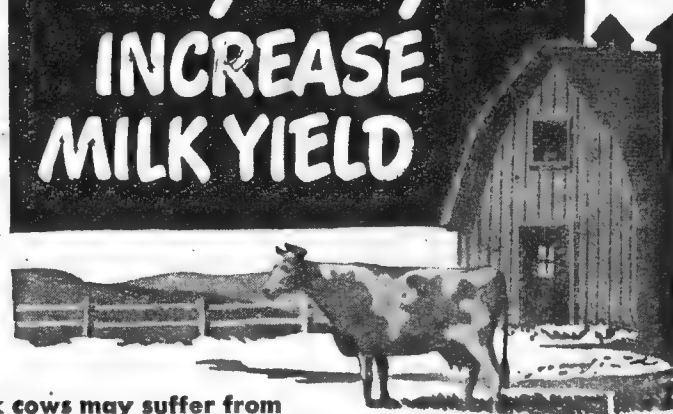
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SOL-MIN supplies needed minerals. Mix with the daily ration. See how it improves productivity in milk cows, helps to assure stronger calves, foals and lambs, permits quicker "finishing" of beef cattle and sheep.

SOL-MIN costs less than 1¢ per head per day. Protect your stock against such mineral-deficiency diseases as rickets, stiff joints, goitre, sterility, with SOL-MIN.

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FOR BROOD SOWS, YOUNG PIGS, BACON HOGS

Protects against anaemia, promotes milk secretion, prevents hairlessness in young pigs. Allows home-grown grain to be fed profitably, economically.

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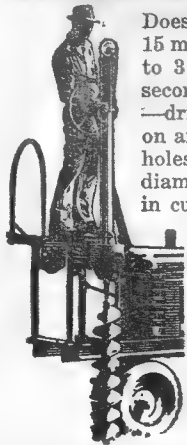
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Get full particulars on this easy to operate, low power cost SPEEDIGGER by writing direct to:

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M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

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"CANADA'S FINEST HEATING LINE"



A size for any home, church or school. Pipe or semi-pipeless style, positively leak-proof—dependable—fully guaranteed. Built to last a lifetime.

18" Pipe with Casing  
**\$115**

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**\$138**

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Chick Size	Wpg.	Edm.
500-750	\$21.50	\$23
1000	23.75	25



#### OIL-BURNING CHICK BROODERS

Chick Capacity	Wpg.	Edm.
500	\$22.50	\$23.25
600	26.50	27.25

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## Some New Light On Fertilizers

THE soil-testing programme started in Saskatchewan almost a decade ago is paying dividends in useful information, according to the results of last year in tests over 40 different localities.

According to Dr. H. G. Dion, of the University of Saskatchewan's soil division, farmers north and east of a line through Southall, Moose Jaw, Elrose and Macklin could increase their income \$300,000,000 a year through use of fertilizer on summer-fallow.

Dr. Dion claims that last year's experiments showed that fertilizers were beneficial even in a dry year.

An examination of about 40 different locations showed this. There was no truth, said Dr. Dion, to the theory held by some that use of fertilizers in dry years resulted in a growth too fast to be maintained by available water.

Even in light and non-drouth-resistant soils fertilizers had obviously increased yields. Good examples were the farms of R. Hart, Landis, and Oscar Hughes, north of Maidstone, he said.

Average yields of cereals on summerfallow crops could be increased by at least five bushels to the acre in this area, which would mean farmers would obtain up to 30 million dollars a year more through the use of fertilizers, he thought.

Results of tests carried on by the university soils department since 1939 showed that an average increase of 10 bushels to the acre was obtained through the use of 11-48-0 ammonium phosphate on summerfallow wheat at the rate of 45 pounds to the acre. While lower rates could be used effectively, the higher rate of 45 pounds to the acre proved definitely worthwhile.

While it seemed reasonable to think fertilizers might overstimulate the growth and cause serious crop losses under hot, dry conditions, in actual practice it appeared the use of suitable phosphate fertilizers encouraged the development of a more extensive root system and so made the crop more efficient in its absorption of water from the soil, making it more drouth-resistant. This effect was noted on practically all of the 40 trials conducted co-operatively through the Scott experimental station and soils department of the university.

Interested farmers could make their own fertilizer trials quite easily, Dr. Dion pointed out. Where they had fertilizer attachments, it simply meant applying the fertilizer at different rates in drill-width strips as the crop was sown and leaving unfertilized strips next to them so that the effect could be noted by comparison.

While response to phosphate fertilizers was general, it was noted that frequently, where no response was indicated by trials, liberal applications of farmyard manure were used on the fields. This indicated the value of manure and that every effort should be made to spread the available supply on every farm; he said.

Other farms where the trials were carried out include those of John Maplettoft, C. A. Bullen and Cecil Ellis, all of Frenchman Butte; C. Nesbitt and D. Marlatt, of Lashburn; W. A. Merryweather and E. Geddes, of Paynton; V. Erickson, Mervin; Ralph Noyce, Rex; W. L. Keith, Wilkie; G. Andrews, Cut Knife; C. Nachtigale, North Battleford; A. Wiese, Glaslyn, and John Strautman, Speers.

## Farm Electrification In Alberta

E. B. Martin, Extension Agricultural Engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, reports that some 7,000 farms in Alberta today are getting electricity from wind or engine driven individual farm plants. Add to these 3,000 farms served by high-line power and we have a total of 10,000, or approximately 10% of Alberta farm families who are enjoying the benefits of electricity.

Although rapid extension of high line power can be expected during the next few years, there are still many districts in Alberta where the farmer will have to rely for some time to come on the individual farm plant. Research and experience gained during the recent world war have improved the efficiency and usefulness of these small electric plants. A few years ago the individual plants were quite expensive and could be used for little more than lighting purposes. Today however, small, not too costly plants are doing the lighting as well as running the washing machine, pumping water, operating refrigerators and several other uses. Efficient plants are now being manufactured which generate 110 volt electricity, although the majority are still 32 volt. Some are also automatic which means a minimum of time required for operation. Plants are available in a wide range of sizes and styles. One manufacturer lists 65 different sizes to meet the requirements of the smallest to the largest farm.

Those desiring information on individual electrical units for Alberta farms are invited to write to E. B. Martin, Extension Agricultural Engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

## R. V. Price Heads Edmonton Exhibition

EDMONTON:—R. V. Price, automobile dealer, was elected president of the Edmonton Exhibition Association, and James Paul, farmer, vice-president. Long a board member, Mr. Price succeeded E. I. Clarke.

The new president said it was hoped to finish the new \$225,000 livestock pavilion and sales arena, which has been under construction since the close of the summer exhibition, in time for use by the Fat Stock Show and Bull Sale, in April. On improvements to the race track and grandstand \$10,000 will be spent. Charles E. Wilson was re-elected managing-director.

The Edmonton Exhibition was quite successful in 1947 as the annual statement showed revenue of \$150,490 with general expenses of \$59,561 and racing expenses of \$33,967. Operation of the arena for hockey and ice carnivals brought in a revenue of \$69,529 for an expenditure of \$46,362. The spring and fall livestock and the light horse shows did not pay their way, causing a loss of \$5,268. After setting up a reserve for construction and repair, there was a net profit of \$62,600 for 1947.

In the past decade the Negro population of the United States rose 8 per cent while the number of Negro doctors—of whom there is only one for every 3,377 Negroes as against one doctor for every 750 persons in the general population—dropped 8 per cent.

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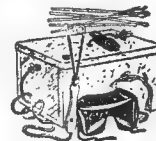
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## Chicago Booker Gets Stampede Contract

THE much-sought grandstand attraction contract of the Western Canada Class "A" Fair Circuit was awarded to Ernie Young, of the Chicago booking office of that name.

The contract calls for the return of the circuit to a revue-with-acts policy, from which it diverted last year in favor of an all-act bill booked through another agency.

Terms of the 1948 contract call for the five member fairs — Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon and Brandon — to make their largest outlay for attractions in the history of the circuit.

The action in hiking the attraction budget was made in the face of opinion among delegates that income of member fairs this year would fall below 1947, but still remain good.

## BARLEY CHAMPIONS HONOURED



The growers of the four best samples of malting barley in carload quantities in Alberta are shown above after receiving their prize cheques and scrolls. The awards were presented at a dinner in the Paliser Hotel, Friday, January 30, as a part of the \$25,000 National Barley Contest sponsored by the

Brewing and Malting Industries of Canada. From left to right are J. W. Bussey of Airdrie, provincial first prize winner; A. Henry of Legal, second prize winner; J. E. Valli of Sylvan Lake, third prize winner and J. Dobinson of Clive, who won the fourth prize.

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- ➔ *Two crippled children, discovered in an isolated community, look forward at last to normal lives—because they are now being treated and cared for in a Junior Red Cross Hospital.*
- ➔ *Mrs. C. J. trudged 18 miles through the wilderness, so that her baby might be born in a Red Cross Outpost Hospital.*

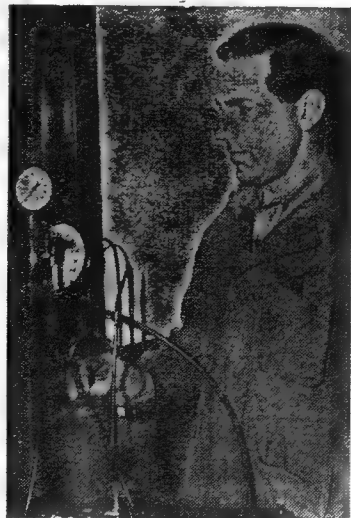
Throughout all Canada, the Red Cross work of providing comfort, relieving suffering—often, indeed, of preventing death itself—never ends.

That is why your dollars are needed now . . . why you are asked to give generously, to help the Red Cross carry on its 'mission of mercy' for many a Canadian, less fortunate than yourself.

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### Nature's Farm Helpers

## The Predator Police Force

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies,  
A Nature Guide for Farmers.)

"WHAT d'you think of predators — hawks, weasels, and such?"

Most farmers will give you an emphatic answer at once: They cordially hate the whole list of predatory birds and animals and will shoot such "pests" on sight. Yet these same farmers lament to high heaven when their grain crops suffer a fifty percent loss as result of having been left out over the winter and threshed during the spring. The greater part of the grain loss was caused by the active teeth of plump little field mice, so plentiful in numbers every four or five years on our Western Plains. And the farmer himself is very often responsible for the abundant numbers of field-mice prevalent on his lands, because of his ceaseless warfare on predatory birds and animals that nature intended as mouse-control agents.

"Oh, mice don't count much," some farmers say. "They're too small to cause much damage."

Suppose you were told that government employed naturalists have discovered that 66 field mice eat or destroy one ton of hay or similar fodder crop every single year?

"Maybe so, but sixty-six mice — that's an awful lot! If you spread the mouse numbers out over a whole farm, they wouldn't count up to so many."

Competent naturalists like Ernest Thompson Seton and the present mammologist of the American Museum, H. E. Anthony, have conservatively estimated that, during the peak of the field-mouse cycles, the destructive little pests number 10,000 individuals to the square mile on Western Canadian farm fields! There are over 70 varieties of field-mice, and the common kinds have 5 to 6 families per year and average 6 young ones to the litter.

So far, we haven't been able to discover any way to combat these field-mice, properly known as Voles. The little rodents are too small and too numerous to be successfully curbed with traps, while poisons are too dangerous to use on such widely scattered creatures.

How, then, can we control them?

By protecting their natural enemies, the predatory birds and animals that prey on mice. Weasels are the finest mouse-control agents we have, each murderous weasel killing hundreds of mice every year. Weasels don't kill for food alone, but repeatedly indulge an evil killing lust. This killing lust works in our favor when weasels prey on their natural mousey victims. Of course, we know that a weasel can do terrific damage in a poultry coop, — but if we have tightly constructed coops, the weasels cannot gain entry and thus turn to their abundant natural food, the destructive field-mice.

If we were able to stop the heavy annual trapping of weasels, we'd find that field-mice could be brought under control in very short order and farmers would save hundreds of thousands of dollars now lost through vole damage.

Skunks also feed on mice, though the black and white "stinker" greatly prefers an insect diet. Skunks are the best grasshopper control agents we have among the animal predators, feasting nightly on scores of the destructible hoppers. Of course, the

skunk will also kill chickens if opportunity presents itself, but their good work at grasshopper and mouse control greatly out-weighs their infrequent forays on the poultry house.

Even coyotes earn our gratitude by killing mice and destructive ground squirrels, commonly called "gophers". A study of coyote stomachs reveals that the majority of these lean wild dogs depend on mice as the staple item of their diet. Killer-coyotes that go after sheep and young calves have to be hunted down and destroyed, but the majority of settlement coyotes are mouse-eaters and ground squirrel hunters. Just as we do not condemn the whole human race because we have a few murderers among us, so it is wrong to condemn all coyotes because of the evil sheep-killing of a minority of their numbers.

Bird predators are more plentiful than our animal allies, but suffer greater persecution by humans. For proof, talk to any farmer, sportsman, or juvenile marksman and you'll soon learn that the Hawk is considered fair game at any time of the year. Press reports of the annual convention of the Alberta Fish and Game Association held at Calgary on January 30th and 31st put the sportsmen on record as intending to conduct a more active campaign against predators like "Hawks and Owls". The sportsmen may have designated "harmful" hawks and owls, but the newspaper reports simply stated "hawks and owls". This indiscriminate classification of all hawks and owls as evil birds has been fought by government naturalists for over fifty years, but still farmers and sportsmen believe they are fully justified in killing all such birds.

Look at the facts, obtained by accurate studies of the stomach contents of such birds. Only Three of our thirty Western Canadian hawks are seriously harmful to the farmer's interests — and one of the three bad hawks is usually seen only during the winter season. Of the plentiful owl clan, only One variety is destructive from the agriculturist's point of view. Yet the Alberta Fish and Game Association intends to wage war on "hawks and owls".

The hawks that suffer most from the human predator are the large, broad-winged, soaring hawks of the Buteo family — Rough-legged hawks, Red-tails, Swainson's, and the Red-shouldered. The Swainson's Hawk, the most common western member of the family, has an almost blameless record, but this large, dark-colored hawk is exceedingly trustful and often perches on a telephone post or fence pole and does not stir at the approach of a .22 marksman.

Swainson's Hawks and the Buteos mentioned feed mostly upon the common gopher or Richardson's Ground Squirrel, — and don't forget: each gopher living amidst a grain field destroys fifty pounds of grain per summer season! Every Swainson's Hawk kills at least one gopher per day from April to September, usually catching two or more per day while feeding the young hawks in the bulky stick nest located somewhere near the gopher-infested fields.

The Ferruginous Rough-leg Hawk is the largest bird of this family and has the largest appetite, destroying

(Continued on page 29)





## The Human Comedy

"All the world is mad, save thee and me;  
And sometimes I despair of thee!"



### Root of Evil

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 (AP).—Finding \$92,800 in a cellar can really be a headache.

At least that was the conclusion reached by the Benjamin Liebermans. The couple listed their headaches this way:

1. Their health has been affected seriously by worry and strain.
2. They are afraid to live in their home.
3. Neighbors have abused them, shouting catcalls.
4. Lieberman has lost his bookkeeping job.
5. The couple are existing on income of a shoe clerk son.
6. The son's health has also been impaired.

And to make matters worse, the Liebermans still have no legal title to the treasure. There are at least seven other claimants including the federal government and the state of Pennsylvania.

J. Sydney Hoffman, Lieberman's lawyer, said a hearing on the cache is scheduled for Friday but he isn't sure if he could get his clients to attend.

**Correction.** In Boston, City Registrar Michael J. Manning regretfully turned down a woman who wanted her birth date changed from 1909 to 1913.

### Predatory Animals

(Continued from page 28)

two or more gophers per day per bird for the five month period these hawks stay with us. The American Rough-leg Hawk grabs up a few gophers, but spends most of its time killing field-mice and lemmings. And the well known Red-tailed Hawk kills gophers, mice, and insects — it may often be seen hunting grasshoppers.

A useful hawk that duck-hunters frequently kill is the Marsh Hawk or Harrier, a slow-flying, long-tailed hawk that flaps and soars leisurely across the slough marshes and adjacent territories. It's true that Marsh Hawks do pick up wounded ducks in season, thereby humanely killing cripples that might suffer for days, and it's true that Marsh Hawks sometimes even pick up young ducklings. But the stomach-analysis tests produce convincing proof that the Marsh Hawk is beneficial — such birds feed mostly upon mice and, in eastern districts, upon the loathsome and ever-harmful rat.

The lovely little falcon we see bobbing on a fence post, the Sparrow Hawk feeds upon an insect diet about 85% of the time — mostly destructive grasshoppers.

Old Dame Nature created our furred and feathered predators to act as the police force of the wilds. A few of these police, such as wolves and cougars, may have gone over to the lawless side since the settlement of North America, but the majority of the wild police force still works at enforcing law and order. The rogues they go after are the pestilent field-mice, ground squirrels, and injurious insects that have been conducting destructive raids on our farm crops. So it's time we started protecting our police-predators. Save worthy predators, and you'll also save your farm-crops from pest damage.

**Break, Break, Break.** In Saginaw Bay, Mich., John Sanborn, out for some ice fishing, stood by helplessly as (1) his car fell through the ice; (2) a wrecker sent to the rescue fell through the ice; (3) a curious pilot landed his plane, which fell through the ice. \* \* \*

**Economy Measure.** In Baltimore, Philip Epstein paid \$1 and costs for slugging a hypnotist, whom he accused of causing Mrs. Epstein to yearn for "castles in the air . . . trips to Cuba." \* \* \*

**Detail.** In Rockymount, Va., volunteer firemen ran to the engine house to answer an alarm, there discovered that none of them knew how to drive the fire truck. \* \* \*

**Close Squeak.** In Rochester, N.Y., Elliott T. Baker searched his house from top to bottom for that annoying squeak, finally found it in the clips of his suspenders. \* \* \*

**Great Expectations.** In Oklahoma City, Officer E. W. Lawson forgave a woman driver three traffic violations in one block when she explained that she had just discovered she was going to become a mother. In Louisville, Speeder Ernest L. Woods assured the judge that he was transporting an expectant mother, got fined \$5 when she turned out to be a spitz. \* \* \*

**Rescued:** By Freehold, N.J., police, a St. Bernard, traditionally a rescuer of men from snowdrifts, from a snowdrift. \* \* \*

### Cops and Robbers

In Cincinnati, Detective Herman Kahn chased Owen Donovan up and down 25 flights of hotel stairs for an hour and a half, caught him, learned that playful Donovan "couldn't sleep and decided to get some exercise." \* \* \*

In Moultrie, Ga., a suspicious policeman tapped the shoulder of a drunk, who promptly spat out about five dollars in nickels and dimes. \* \* \*

In Cambridge, Mass., a would-be policeman flunked his physical when examiners found that he had raised his height to the required 5 ft. 6 in. by plastering his long black hair back over half a coconut shell. \* \* \*

In Indianapolis, Herman Berry and Leo DeHaven were arrested carrying off a red-hot stove. \* \* \*

**Reminder.** In Portland, Ore., Mr. and Mrs. Roger Clark were saved from a plunge over a 50-ft. embankment when their car struck a sign: "Drive carefully and avoid accidents." \* \* \*

**Grievance.** Near Winchester, Ind., a bull gored the auto of Jack Townsend, the county's artificial inseminator. \* \* \*

**Extreme Cruelty.** In Lawrence, Mass., Mrs. Jeanie R. Gordon sued for divorce, said that her husband threw her parrot out the window when the bird snatched on him for coming home late. In Portland, Me., Raymond Bracey, seeking a divorce, complained that his wife not only served him pea soup for breakfast and dinner but put pea soup sandwiches in his lunch box. \* \* \*



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March 31st, April 1st and 2nd, 1948

HEREFORDS	149 bulls
ABERDEEN-ANGUS	33 bulls
SHORTHORNS	120 bulls

### SALE

The Order of the Sale Will Be as Follows:

HEREFORDS	April 1st, 9:00 a.m.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS	April 2nd, 9:00 a.m.
SHORTHORNS	April 2nd, 10:30 a.m.

All animals entered in the Sale will be tested for Bovine Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease. All undesirable animals will be culled and sent for slaughter.

Catalogues can be obtained from

C. E. Beveridge, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

President — J. A. Baskie, Whitewood Vice-President — John Brandt, Edenwold.

### THE SASKATCHEWAN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD A SALE OF REGISTERED BRED SOWS

On Wednesday, March 31st at 11:00 a.m. in the Sheep and Swine Barn.

Catalogues can be obtained from

A. Hall, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

## All-Canadian Heifer



Here is Highcrest Pippin Ragapple, senior yearling heifer, raised by Ralph Briggs, South Edmonton dairyman. Exhibited by Mr. Briggs at Edmonton exhibition and at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, the heifer was first in its class at both shows. In the final survey of the year's champion Holstein cattle in Canada, this fine young animal has been accorded the all-Canadian senior yearling heifer award for 1947, and since given all-American honors.

## Canadian Red Poll Association Convention At Edmonton

BREEDERS of the red dual purpose cattle came from five provinces to attend the annual meetings in Edmonton of the Canadian Red Poll Association. An Alberta Red Poll Club was also formed.

It was decided to stage the National Red Poll Show at Brandon this year in conjunction with the summer exhibition. Plans were set afoot to secure a large entry. The association named T. H. Howes of Millet as judge for the Edmonton Exhibition, July 12-17.

Provision was made to register the offspring of artificially inseminated registered stock.

Fear of herds on show getting infected with disease resulted in an appeal to the management of circuit fairs to permit only Bangs-free herds to enter the show rings.

A. D. Pocock of Moose Jaw whose fine show cow made a milking record of 18,000 pounds, was congratulated.

The officers were elected. Directors — Wilmott McComb, Hayfield, and G. Wilkinson, Portage La Prairie, for Manitoba. G. R. Wagner, Mr. Pocock and P. J. Hoffman, for Saskatchewan. Mr. Howes and J. R. Atkinson, St. Albert, for Alberta. G. M. Hanna, Holland Centre, and W. S. Halbert, Markham, for Ontario. A. E. Johnston, Enderby, for British Columbia.

Officers were re-elected: H. L. Sweet, Morningside, honorary president; president, Mr. Wilmott McComb; vice-president, Mr. Atkinson, acclaimed also. Mr. Hoffman of Anaheim, Sask., continues as secretary.

Twenty attended a meeting at which the Alberta Club was formed with H. Sumner of St. Albert elected president of the new body. Films of Red Poll herds and prize winners at the Edmonton exhibition, were shown.

The club heard of good success in Record-of-performance by cattle of Baron von Tattenborn of Rimbey, Mrs. Ethel Deeprose of Morrin, first with 616 lbs. butterfat and J. E. Wise, Jarvis, second with 515.

J. L. Anthieren, Edmonton, was made vice-president, H. Grenier, St. Albert, secretary.

## Sask. to Aid Seed Grain Shipments

REGINA — Because of shortages of commercial grades of seed grain, particularly oats and barley, the Saskatchewan department of agriculture is prepared to assist the movement of additional grain, suitable for seed but not yet graded as such, for use in the drouth areas of the province, Hon. I. C. Nolle has announced.

The type of grain to be used if necessary to supplement short supplies of commercial seed must be of known variety, having good germination and being reasonably clean.

Since the movement of grain before being cleaned to seed grade is not eligible for reduced freight rates provided by the railways for commercial grades of seed, the department has advised elevator companies that it may be moved under the 1947 Emergency Assistance Policy in Feed Grain. Under this policy half of the cost of inward freight will be paid by the department on carloads of grain moved on the written order of municipalities or L.I.D. inspectors on behalf of farmers in their areas.

This form of assistance is on freight charges only. If a rural municipality considers that farmers need financial assistance in the actual purchase of seed grain requirements, this may be rendered under the provisions of the Seed Grain and Supply Act of 1938.

In the case of seed wheat requirements this year, no supply difficulties are expected if farmers place their orders immediately with local elevator agents.

## Water in Butter

ON the 19th of January, 1948, the Societe Cooperative Agricole, St. Patrice de Beauvillage, Lotbiniere Co., P.Q., Reg. No. 1779, pleaded guilty in court in Quebec City to having manufactured and sold creamery butter containing more than 16 per cent of water and less than 80 per cent of milk fat, contrary to the Dairy Industry Act, and was fined \$10 with costs, plus \$5 fee for analysis.

The charge was laid by an officer of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

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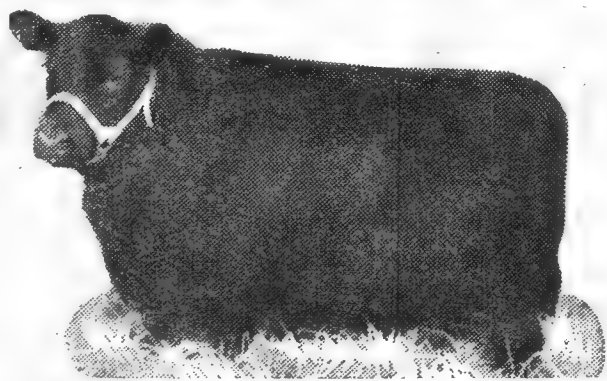
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Support the Red Cross.



## ALBERTA'S FINEST BEEF CATTLE WILL BE IN THE SPOTLIGHT THIS MONTH

The Annual Spring Show and Bull Sale which is recognized as one of the leading Livestock events on the continent, will take place at Calgary this month. Another record entry of Herefords, Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus bulls are listed for show and sale. PLAN TO ATTEND!

Show Dates

MARCH 16-17-18-19, 1948

A tribute to the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association By

The Brewing Industry of Alberta



# HERE'S to YOUR HEALTH!

## Atomic Power Aids Scientists To Solve Tough Health Riddles

ATOMIC research can bring death to the world — or life. It is only now that the healing qualities of atomic power are beginning to make themselves felt in the world and scientists are convinced that through it many medical mysteries may be solved.

Isotopes — the varying forms that a chemical element can take — are not a new discovery. What is new are radioactive isotopes which can be used to trace disease in the human body and in some instances cure it.

Just as naturalists tag a bird in order to determine its migratory habits, so can scientists tag disease. The scientist's tag, according to Dr. J. L. Little of the National Cancer Institute writing in Canada's Health and Welfare, "consists of an inconceivably minute, radioactive atomic isotope fixed in the molecule. These tagged molecules are then administered to plants and animals, where they wander through the circulation into the tissues of the organism with their isotopes emitting rays like glowing fireflies on a June evening."

Twenty types of radioactive isotope have been developed and already 14 of these are being produced in Canada's Atomic Plant at Chalk River, which is exchanging them with the United States and distributing them in small amounts to biochemists and other scientists trained in their use. At present cancer research laboratories have No. 1 priority.

It has been found that by using the Geiger-counter principle, through which it is possible to identify the presence of radioactive material, and applying it to the human body after it has been injected with radioactive isotopes, that a better method is at hand to measure the circulation of the blood in the extremities of the body.

This is done by placing alongside the arms and legs of the patient four lead-encased Geiger counters. At the moment the doctor injects a solution of radioactive sodium chloride into the veins, he turns on a switch which starts the recording machinery.

From the blood stream the radioactive solution diffuses out of the blood vessel and accumulates in the spaces around the cells and concentrates in all the tissues of the body. By testing a number of normal persons it is possible to estimate the normal rate of concentration. Variations from the normal indicate various maladies of the blood vessels.

Hardening of the arteries and arteriosclerosis are two of the conditions that can be studied in this manner and similarly drugs can be tested which are supposed to improve circulation.

It has been satisfactorily proved that no danger lies in this method of isotope treatment and study. This is because the amount of potent atomic energy allowed to course through the veins amounts to about as much radiation as would be got by taking two ordinary X-rays of the chest.

While isotopes have largely been used as "tracers" a few of them have been used in heavier dosage to carry health-giving "gamma" rays into special areas in the body. For example, as it is known that iodine localizes in the thyroid gland, it is possible to treat a cancerous thyroid by sending

gamma rays into the cancerous thyroid tissue with radioactive iodine. This treatment has had a measure of success and has been easier on the patient as there has been less radiation reaction than is experienced after external radium treatment.

...

## A Better Operation

(From Time Magazine)

JOHN DOE had a hernia 15 years ago — and he still talks about his operation. It was certainly something to remember. There was that terrible three weeks in the hospital: the retching, agonizing hangover when he came out of the ether, the two weeks flat on his back (not eating, not sleeping) and his belly a constant, burning torment. Months after he was back at work, he felt something like a big hole where the scalpel had slit his muscles; and for years he looked with awed distaste at the lumpy, four-inch scar on his abdomen.

When Mrs. Doe had to have the same operation last week, Mr. Doe was understandably upset. He was sure that she was in for all the horror he had endured. But he was wrong.

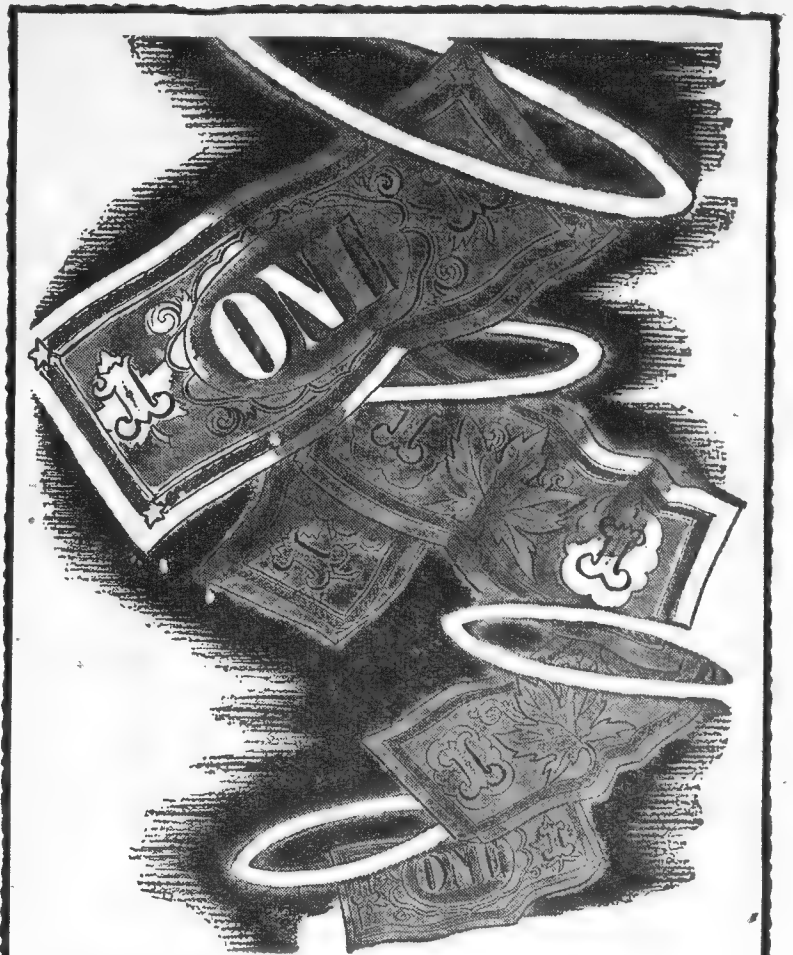
First of all, Mrs. Doe was not rushed to the hospital the night before her operation. Because she was tired, nervous and run-down, her doctor put her in the hospital three days early. She had time to rest up; the hospital staff had time to make blood tests, check her heart, get acquainted with her mental and physical state, know her as both person and patient. Mrs. Doe came out of the anesthetic with no nausea; after a day's rest she was sitting up. After two days she began to walk; in a week she was home. Her scar was a thing of surgical beauty.

The surgical advances of the past 15 years have come about so gradually that most surgeons are not completely aware of them.

What year and month were the changes made? Medical histories are footnote deep with the names of men who made the spectacular goat leaps to better man's health. Modern surgeons and technicians added bits and pieces to medical knowledge that were less dramatic. Examples:

New anesthetics have replaced sick-making ether, or made it possible to use much less. Hangover-proof cyclopropane was first demonstrated only 15 years ago; curare, a South American arrow poison introduced four years ago, relaxes muscles, reduces the amount needed of any general anesthetic. Sodium pentothal (the "truth drug"), no more terrifying than a sleeping pill, is enough for some operations; it may also be used to calm a frightened, fighting patient for the once-dreaded trip to the operating room.

Surgeons, because of better anesthetics, no longer have to fight tissues that are only partially relaxed; operating-table injuries are less severe, scars smaller.



## How many of these dollars have you?

Today a dollar may be *harmful* or *helpful*.

If it is spent in competition with many other dollars to buy goods that are scarce, it tends to drive prices up. So, if spent needlessly, it is a *harmful dollar*.

But if it is placed in life insurance for future needs, it does *not* compete in this way with other dollars. In fact, part of it is reinvested in farms, industries and construction, thus helping produce more goods which, in turn, will tend to bring prices down. So it is a *helpful dollar*.

How fortunate that in Canada each year there are over two hundred and fifty million of these helpful life insurance dollars working against higher prices!

So when you buy life insurance to protect the future for yourself and your family, you are also helping to stabilize living costs.

*A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their agents*

It is good citizenship to own  
**LIFE INSURANCE**

## ARISTOCRAT OF VACATIONS...

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For information and reservations, consult any Canadian Pacific agent or write Hotel Manager.

To and from the West, travel in comfort on "THE DOMINION"... 600 miles of scenic mountain grandeur. Break your rail journey by a 2-day fresh water cruise on the Great Lakes... no extra cost for transportation on first class tickets.

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## Federal Penitentiary Reform Is Underway

OTTAWA:—Penal reform is under way in Canada. In February the first training course for officers in the seven federal penitentiaries was opened in the R.C.M.P. Barracks in Rockcliffe, near Ottawa.

The course, was planned by Joseph McCulley, former head of Pickering College, Newmarket, Ontario, new Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Education and Training. Emphasis is being laid on the psychological and psychiatric aspects of prison treatment.

"No man is born a convict" officials point out. "Every effort must be made to help him; to make him a useful member of the community upon his release. The intelligent co-operation of penitentiary staff from warden to guards is essential and training courses are being organized to that end."

The appointment of classification officers to the penitentiaries, who will take case histories of each prisoner and advise on his segregation and treatment is another aspect of the government's new policy.

...

## Free Parasites For Greenhouse Pests

A SERIOUS insect pest in greenhouses at this time of the year is the greenhouse white fly. This pest can best be controlled by the use of the parasite known as encarsia formosa. Supplies of the parasite are now available free to greenhouse operators throughout Canada by writing to the Dominion Parasite Laboratory, Belleville, Ont. When writing for a supply of the parasite, the size of the greenhouses and the degree of infestation on the different crops should be stated. With this information the officials at the Laboratory can readily compute the number of parasites required to control the greenhouse white fly.

The Dominion Parasite Laboratory has been breeding the parasite encarsia formosa for several years and just now has a good reserve supply on hand for free distribution. As the period of infestation of the greenhouse white fly is heaviest in the months of February and March, no time should be lost in applying for a supply of the parasites so that they can be released when they will be most effective.

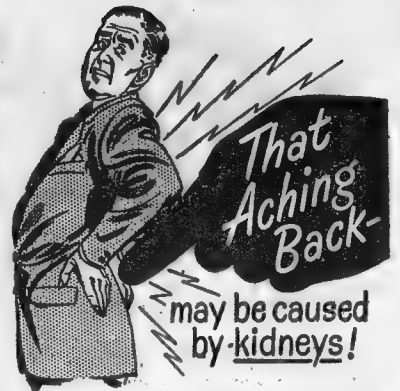
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## Cattle Grubs

CATTLE grubs that hatched from eggs laid by the heel flies last summer are now causing lack of thrift in many Alberta herds. Cattle grub infestation means a waste of feed, reduced milk production and damaged hides. Although nothing can be done to relieve the situation now, much can be done to prevent a recurrence.

Every grub that is allowed to leave its host and develop into a heel fly is a potential threat to economical production. Within a few weeks the grubs will appear in lumps on the backs of the cattle. Soon after, they will open breathing holes in the lumps and remain there for a short time before escaping. Only during this short period can a successful attack be made against them.

A simple treatment with a derris powder preparation will destroy these pests and help to provide warble free pastures in 1948. Discuss control measures with your District Agriculturist and be ready for action when the time arrives.



Every drop of blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every 7 minutes. When kidneys fail to filter out impurities, your system slows down. You may feel tired, headachy—with painful joints and aching back!

Because both kidneys and liver act as purifiers of the blood, the most effective treatment should help both. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills do this, thoroughly and efficiently. When you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, you can be sure of a reliable product used by Canadians for over half a century.

If your back aches, or you feel "under the weather", get after your kidneys—try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

## Dr. Chase's KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

## To Feel Well.. Look Well.. Act Well



Dr. Peter Fahrney  
1840 - 1905

You must have proper bowel elimination.

If you feel out of sorts, nervous, and suffer from headaches, gas, bloating, upset stomach, bad breath, lack of appetite, loss of sleep—remember—it may all be due to constipation. To relieve constipation

## Forni's Alpenkräuter

has proved to be an ideal medicine. Use as directed. Gently and smoothly this laxative and stomachic- tonic puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to eliminate clogging waste matter; helps expel constipation's gas, gives the stomach that comforting feeling of warmth. Alpenkräuter's amazing effectiveness is due to a scientific formula which combines 18 (not just one or two) of Nature's medicinal herbs, roots and botanicals—a secret formula perfected over a period of 78 years. Yes, for prompt, proven, pleasant relief for constipation's miseries get Alpenkräuter today in your neighborhood or send for

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# COLOR SPORT SPECTRUM

FROM THE

By HENRY VINEY, C F C N SPORTS EDITOR

STEEPED in tradition, a product of Scotland, curling is fast becoming Canada's major participating sport. Opinion among curlers, on the professional angle of the rich and already famous Nipawin Bonspiel, is as varied as Regina's heat of summer to the cold at Snag, Yukon in winter. The concern of most is whether or not the pseudo-professionalism of such rich prizes as those offered at Nipawin is good or bad for curling.

February is bonspiel time in the West, and for a rough idea of the number of curlers — note these figures: The Edmonton Bonspiel this year attracted 131 rinks, and was possibly the only major spiel to show a falling off. By contrast, the Calgary Bonspiel set an all time high at 184 rinks — 736 curlers. Regina drew 201 rinks, and Saskatoon 245. Winnipeg, the "daddy" of all bonspiels, has broken even its own former all time records with no less than 454 rinks, more than 1,400 curlers. Many of them who come from outside points have to spend two whole weeks in the Manitoba capital.

Curling is more than a man's game — it is rapidly developing into the world's major family sport, and Winnipeg women are right with the men in claiming the world's largest Women's Bonspiel — 128 entries. There are many other centres in the West who boast an even better record per capita.

And what causes all this interest in Curling? Well possibly the biggest factor is the Macdonald Brier Tankard Competition, staged in Calgary this year from March 1st to 4th . . . It's the World's Series of Curling, and although the winning rink is called the Canadian Champion, they might well be called World's Champions and no one would disagree to any great extent.

This year the 10 Provincial teams curled for glory and the Tankard and only one rink the Trail, B.C. rink returned with exactly the same personnel that took part in the Brier staged at St. John, N.B. last year.

## Play-off Hockey

WHEN this appears in print, the Western Canada Senior Hockey league will be winding up its third and most successful season. Most successful, because no team in the league this year should lose money. Teams have been more evenly matched, the outcome of games always doubtful. Regina has been the surprise club, after being doormats for two years. Joe Fisher a Medicine Hat boy and ex-Detroit and Indianapolis player, has done the year's best job of piloting a club, from the bottom of the ladder to the top.

Dave Schriner at Lethbridge in his second year as Maple Leaf coach has been beset with troubles and oft rumoured dissention. There is an old adage, never change horses in mid-stream, don't tamper with success, and Calgary's Stampeders, Allan Cup Champions of two years ago, runners up last year, have made few changes. The rebuilding job, that must eventually come, is over due. Stamps shouldn't be in the Western finals this year, much less the Allan Cup finals, not unless they surprise even their most ardent supporters, and show some of the fire for which they be-



HENRY VINEY

came famous along the Allan Cup trail of two years ago.

## Junior Hockey

BRITISH Columbia as usual will not be considered serious contenders for Western Canada Junior honors this year . . . Lethbridge Native Sons are supposedly THE team in Alberta, but the Edmonton Wetaskiwin Canadians, under ex-New York American Earl Robinson might surprise. Regina's Pats under Murray Armstrong could take out Moose Jaw's Canucks. Winnipeg Canadians are the likely champs in the Manitoba league. At the head of the lakes, the most talked about Junior team in Canada is the Port Arthur Bruins. They are slated not only for the Western Canada Junior title, but the Memorial Cup as well. There is no MIGHTY St. Mikes this year but with the Junior series in the East this time, don't sell the Eastern Champs short, and don't bank too much on the Bruins being the western representatives.

## Boxing Notes

DON'T be surprised if a large scale investigation is not launched in New York in the near future into the Boxing setup, that permits a few big shots on what is known as Jacobs Beach to decide who will fight who . . . when and where, and how much money they will get for their efforts.

The situation in fistic circles in New York . . . smells to high Heaven. In Canada we have no such situation, mainly because we haven't any really big-time fighters. Toronto and Montreal stage so-called championship fights. Of late promoters in Edmonton and Calgary have been doing the same thing. But no one in the east cares about what they do in the west, and the opposite is true.

Along about next fall Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg will start to fight it out on the Gridiron. But while the activity on the field is confined to a few short weeks in the fall, the committee room activity has long since started. Calgary is going to try and match Winnipeg particularly dollar for dollar off the field in order to be their equal on the field. It's a big job, and should they succeed in doing it, is there any guarantee, that any city can buy a Grey Cup any more than they can buy an Allan or Memorial Cup or a Dominion Soccer Championship?

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## Speed Haying with BOOSTER BUCK

Proven by Eight Years of Experience

**It BUCKS — It LOADS — It STACKS**



- Low In Price.
- Stacks 22 Ft. High.
- Compact, Easy on Tractor.
- Fits Most Row Crop Tractors.
- Daily Two-Man Capacity 60 Tons.
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BOOSTER BUCK is one of the fastest, most modern of all machines built for haying today. It will raise to its full height of 22 feet in 6 seconds and can be lowered in 1 or 2 seconds if desired.

It's like driving a new car — BOOSTER has PEP which adds greatly to the maneuverability and value when working in the field. Cuts down costs of haying and gets the hay up before it rains. Famous BOOSTER PUSH-OFF BUILDS HIGHER STACKS and permits stacking hay on the windiest day — no scattering.

**It is one of the fastest and most economical methods of haying according to the opinion of many satisfied BOOSTER BUCK owners.**

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF:

- ★ Booster Scoop Attachment — ★ Manure Loader Attachment
- ★ Booster Fork Attachment — takes hay out of stack.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Write for the name of your nearest dealer or the name of a Canadian Representative who will show you movies of the BOOSTER equipment in action.

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## Farmers Organize To Feed Children

**EVER** sympathetic to those less fortunate, farmers are taking a leading part in supporting the Canadian Appeal for Children which opens its campaign for ten million dollars beginning February 9.

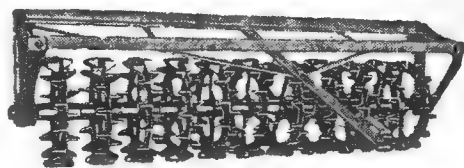
The money is needed to buy food, clothing and school supplies for children in countries wrecked by war. Similar campaigns are being conducted by other well-off member countries of the United Nations.

In Canada, provincial agricultural committees have been set up to arrange contributions from farm families. Leading these committees are representatives of groups affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, co-operatives, credit unions, farm forums, womens organizations and rural youth groups. Well in advance of the campaign, the Alberta agricultural committee boosted its objective of \$140,000 to \$175,000.

While contributions to the Appeal should be in cash some farm organizations are working on plans to accept gifts of produce which can be converted to cash when marketed through regular channels. Just as labor is being asked to give a day's pay, so are farm families being asked for a day's income.

Give Generously to the Canadian Appeal For Children

## THREE TIMELY ITEMS . . .



### CROWFOOT PACKERS

- 6-ft. PACKER, 1 Section . . . \$ 79.75
- 8½-ft. PACKER, 2 Sections . . \$109.50
- 12-ft. PACKER, 2 Sections . . \$157.95

ALL OTHER SIZES AVAILABLE.

### DECKER WEED SPRAYERS

A complete self-contained unit that can be mounted on Tractor, Truck or Trailer.  
100 or 200-gallon Tanks, 22 or 24-foot boom.

**"KILLOWEED" LIQUID SPRAY (2,4-D)**

Write for fully descriptive literature.

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Finest  
Ensilage  
Cutter  
'Gehl' B-40**

**CUT COSTS  
WITH DAIRYLAND'S  
MOST WIDELY USED  
SILO FILLER**

SEE  
the NEW  
Stream-Lined  
**GEHL**



**SAFER  
DOES MORE WORK  
CUTS CLEANER, RUNS EASIER**

13¾-inch Throat Capacity.  
5 TONS HAY PER HOUR.  
22 TONS ENSILAGE PER HOUR.  
Horse-Power Required, 8 to 20 H.P.

**\$525<sup>00</sup>**

**CALGARY FARM MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.**

507 SECOND STREET EAST

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Write for Our New 1948 Catalogue.

## Date Announced For Winter Fair

**DATES** of the Regina Winter Fair are March 29th to April 2nd. The Light Horse Show, which is becoming more popular each year and which was viewed by capacity crowds on each night a year ago, will be seen on the evenings of March 30th, 31st and April 1st. The heavy horse classes, brought back last year, will be included again along with fat cattle, light horses and swine carcasses.

The special classes for Boys' and Girls' Clubs are again featured in the fat cattle section. The Annual Pure-Bred Cattle Sale, conducted each year by the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association will be held April 1st and 2nd.

Special feature of this year's evening shows will be the appearance of W. M. "Bill" Martin of Maple Creek and his famous Border Collies. This fine act was seen at the National Horse Show at Madison Square Gardens, New York, last fall.

Prize lists for all classes can be procured by writing T. H. McLeod, Manager, Regina Exhibition Association, 2 Victoria Park Building, Regina.

## PRECARIOUS SUPPORT



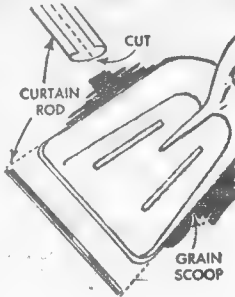


# Handy Devices

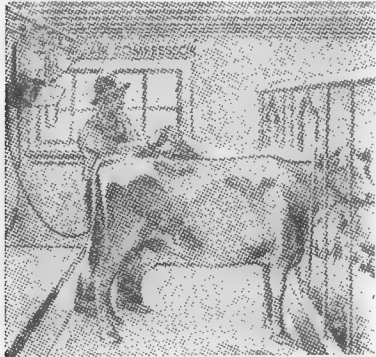
By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine."

## LIP ON SCOOP PREVENTS SPLINTERING

IN order to avoid digging splinters of wood from a granary floor, fit the leading edge of the grain scoop with a section cut from a flat curtain rod. Cut it lengthwise into halves and shorten it to the width of the scoop. After fitting the rod in place, lay the scoop on a solid metal surface and peen the lip to a tight fit with a hammer.

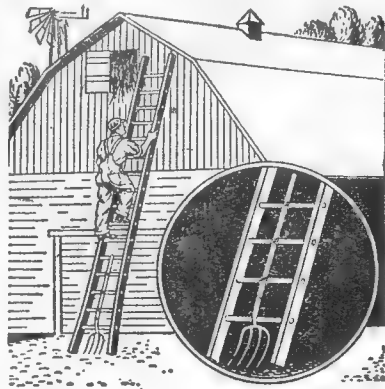


## SPRAY GUN APPLIES INSECT KILLER IN LIQUID FORM



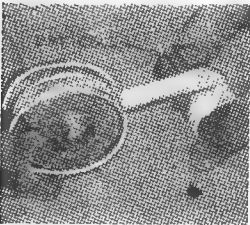
WHERE electric power is available on farms, an electric paint-spray gun can be used to apply liquid fly killer to cows. The air compressor is mounted on a platform built into the litter carrier and braced with cleats to prevent slipping. With this arrangement access to all stalls is easier.

## LADDER SECURED BY PITCH-FORK FASTENED TO RUNGS



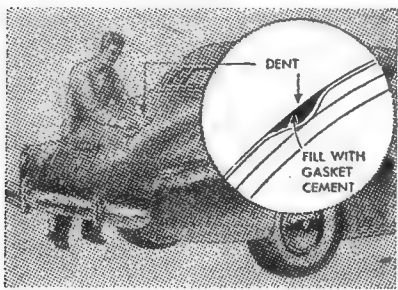
WHEN you have occasion to use a ladder on a surface where the feet might slip, you can utilize a pitchfork in an emergency to keep the ladder from sliding. The fork is wired to the ladder rungs with the tines set on the ground and bowed outward.

## TAPE WRAPPED AROUND DRY CELLS PROTECTS FLASHLIGHT CASE



IF a flashlight is used, infrequently, the dry cells may corrode and swell, making it difficult to remove them from the case. Also, this may result in damage to the switch or case. To prevent this, wrap the cells with waterproof adhesive tape, leaving top and bottom uncovered. A layer of tape is sufficient and will not interfere when the batteries are slipped in and out of the case.

## BODY DENTS IN CAR ARE REPAIRED WITH GASKET CEMENT

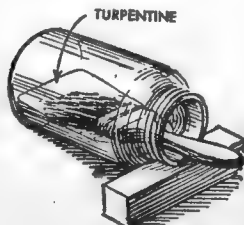


FOR a quick and inexpensive way to repair small, shallow dents in a car, try using gasket cement. First fill the dent and allow the cement to harden. Then sand the filled part flush with the surrounding metal. Finally, paint the repaired area the same color as the adjacent finish.

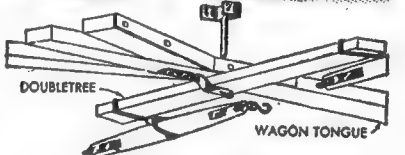
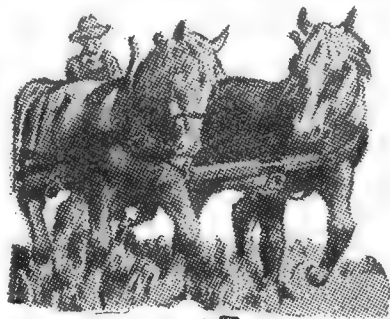
To remove transfers from walls, lay a wet cloth over them and then apply heat with an iron. After the transfers are softened, they are scraped off.

## BRUSH IS SOAKED IN TILTED JAR

TO minimize the amount of turpentine needed to soak a paintbrush, support a glass jar on a block of wood, as shown, and lay the brush inside the jar. Only enough turpentine to cover the brushes is necessary. This method will save one-half to one-third the quantity required as compared with an upright jar.



## REVERSED DOUBLETREE LIFTS WEIGHT FROM HORSES' NECKS



TO prevent the weight of a heavy field wagon or implement tongue from resting on the horses' necks, a frequent cause of sores and chafing, one farmer places the doubletree under the tongue instead of on top of it. In this position, the pull of the team on the traces produces a slight lift of the tongue, sufficient to remove weight from the animals' necks.

## SOMETHING NEW . . .

## Shasta in Water-Pressure Systems ELECTRIC JET PUMPS

No cylinder or rod required. Pump can be installed in your basement even if the well is some distance from the house. Quiet, smooth operation.

Install one of these units together with a PETWA Water Softener.

Bring us your water problem. We are specialists in this line.

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Yes, the dollars paid in premiums by the policyholders of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada go to work at once.

They are promptly and securely placed in Government, municipal, public utility and corporation investments.

They develop industry and expand business.

They build homes and schools, and modernize farms.

At the same time, dollars are being paid out by the Sun Life to safeguard families, to bring independence in old age and security to the bereaved. Thus the one and a half million men and women who, for their own protection, co-operate with the Sun Life of Canada — one of the top-ranking companies of the world — are making a definite contribution to individual and national well-being.

Benefits paid to policyholders and beneficiaries during 1947: \$101,914,657;

Total Benefits paid since the first Sun Life policy was issued in 1871: \$2,021,889,123;

New Assurances issued during the year: \$380,659,514;

Total Assurances in force: \$3,837,724,159.

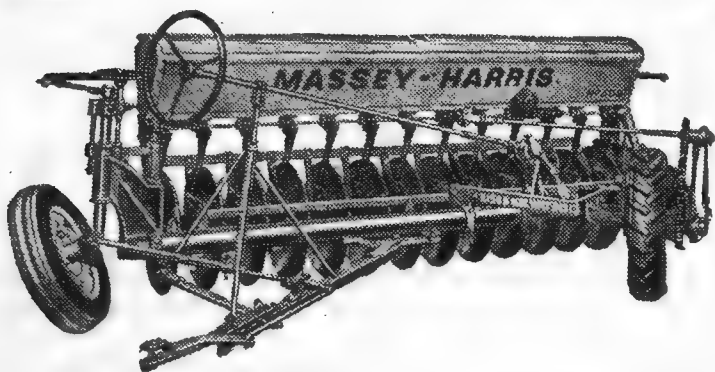


## SUN LIFE OF CANADA

*Plan Your Future To-day*

Copy of the Annual Report for 1947 will be sent to all policyholders, or may be obtained from the Head Office, Montreal.

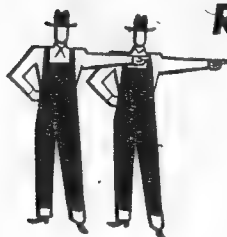
*Why so many leading Farmers  
Prefer the*  
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**NEW ROTO-LIFT RAISES  
DISCS ONLY**

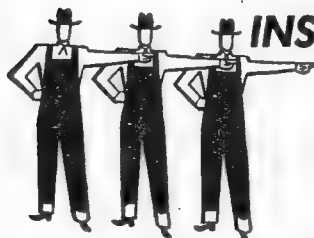


The amazing new Massey-Harris "Roto-Lift" raises the discs clear of the ground without raising the frame or grain box. The action is smoother, quicker, easier on the whole machine, takes less power. And the discs don't drop abruptly when you start again . . . they settle down smoothly under power.



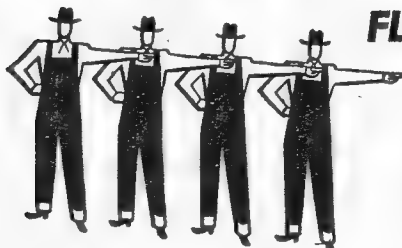
**RIGHT TURN . . . LEFT TURN  
OR BACK UP**

The Massey-Harris Roto-Lift One-Way Disc is easy to handle in any field because you can turn left or right, or back up, as desired. Front and rear furrow wheels are controlled from the hitch and follow one another at the same angle. Saves time and does a cleaner job.



**INSTANT DEPTH CONTROL**

You can do a better job, quicker, with the Massey-Harris Roto-Lift because the depth-control mechanism is within easy reach at all times. You don't have to get off the tractor to make adjustments . . . just reach around and turn the hand wheel.



**FLEXIBLE FLOATING  
HITCH**

In uneven ground, the working position of the discs is not affected by the movement of the tractor. Gives you even cultivation at the depth you want. In backing up, the hitch locks automatically in a fixed position.

Not only in one-way discs, but in all kinds of farm machines, Massey-Harris engineering brings you practical advantages that save time, save power, help you do the job more efficiently. It's the reason that you find so many leading farmers who have equipped their farms completely with Massey-Harris. And it's something to keep in mind when it comes time for you to buy any new machine. You'll never go wrong on a Massey-Harris.

**MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED**

Established 1847 WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON YORKTON SWIFT CURRENT  
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER MONTREAL MONCTON TORONTO

**BINGO**

By

LOUIS ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM

**R**OCKY FELL, alias Phelan, alias Finn, turned the green coupe in at the sign that said "Meals — Overnight Cabins — Home Cooking." This out-of-the-way tourist camp, in Alberta, looked like a natural for Rocky, wanted in a dozen states, with \$5,000 for the one who turned him in. Fat chance! They were probably still looking for a blue sedan with Illinois plates.

This number, for instance, came from Arizona. The old bird who owned it would never squawk. A guy was a sucker on a lonely road to offer a stranger a lift.

"You're a pal, mister," said Rocky. He stuck a gun in the old boy's ribs. "Drive down the side road and behave yourself and everything will be lovely." The man, his face gray-green, drove down a narrow track and at the end was an abandoned quarry with lots of water. Rocky drove the coupe back alone. He had the money and passport. He was Phillip Sumter. "I was going to Edmonton," the old bird had said. "No, I don't know anyone around here. Please, mister, if you'll just take the money—"

It was easy for Rocky to forget him and a dozen like him. He was looking forward to some home-cooking and a soft bed. He turned the corner of the drive and saw a white house with many gables — Robins Nest. Sure looked comfy. Cabins here and there among the willows. A brook dammed up to make a pond.

"Oh-oh!" A scarlet tunic was talking to an old lady in blue gingham on the steps. Rocky felt the gun under his armpit. Nothing to worry about. He'd met several of these Mounties, pleasant chaps, all of them. The old dame said something to this one and pointed and laughed and the Mountie laughed too.

When Rocky stopped the car, the old lady came briskly down. The Mountie went into the house. "Good day, sir. Welcome. I'm the proprietress — one of them. Miss Abby Stubbs. My sister Rachel and I run Robin's Nest. You'd like dinner, a cabin—"

"Sure," grinned Rocky. "Sure, Miss Abby — I want the works. Chicken and hot biscuits and coffee—"

"Very good, sir. Do you want to register now or when you come back? Here's the key of Number 4, the cabin by the pond. Dinner will be ready when you are, Mr.—"

"Sumter — P. H. Sumter." Rocky's gray eyes never left the smiling old blues ones.

"Were so glad to have you, Mr. Sumter. You have no idea." Miss Abby actually dimpled.

"Swell," said Rocky. Just the same, after he had washed up and taken a few shots from a bottle of Scotch he'd found in the old guy's locker, he did not go directly to the front but strolled around by the rear. He walked nonchalantly, stopping to pick a nasturtium for his buttonhole.

"I saw him first," Dear, sweet old Miss Abby's voice. "I spoke to him first. It's the money car—it's the one that pays."

"Abby Stubbs! I noticed first. I swear I did. You never even got him to register. That's what you were supposed to do—"

"You're trying to cheat me. I know you, Rachel."

"We'll call it a tie. We'll split the money — Harpies — both of them! Rocky straightened up. He'd fought his way out of tighter corners than this.

"I have the proof," crowed Miss Abby. "I was talking to Corporal

Renault. He stopped for dinner. I told him, and he's waiting and when Mr. Sumter comes in—Well, I'm not going to wait; I'm going to get the Corporal now.

That was why Rocky pulled the gun on Corporal Renault when they met at the corner of the house. "Not so easy, copper," Rocky snarled, and stared at the two trembling old sisters behind the Mountie's broad back. "Those old dames can fight some more over the \$5,000 prize. I'm not caught yet. Damn you—"

That Mountie was a funny cop. He didn't look boyish any more, though



"You're trying to cheat me."

he was still smiling. And he didn't back up. He kept right on coming. The gun roared but its muzzle was knocked up and a fist caught Rocky in the middle. He was still on the lawn when he came to and there was a familiar feel about his wrists. Bracelets. It all came flooding back. The harpies fighting about the reward — the big ape of a Mountie — the way he'd walked into that gun—

They were all above him, the two old ladies with their arms about each other's waists, the Mountie looking through some papers.

"Well, it's a pinch, I guess," said Rocky. "I — anyway, those old witches will have to split the dough with you, copper. I'm glad of that. The way they fought over that blood money—"

"Miss Abby and Miss Rachel," said the Mountie, "had a little pool. They put a dollar in it for every car with a different state license-plate. They were up to forty-seven when you came in with Arizona. Arizona was Bingo. That's how Miss Abby came to be claiming the money — forty-eight dollars. It seems there's a bit more coming."

"Bingo!" muttered Rocky. "Bingo!"

**Dirty Eggs Not  
Helped by Washing**

**C**ANADIAN farmers know that washing eggs to clean them is not a good practice, as it only helps to make the egg go bad more quickly. Instead they rely upon the cleanliness of nests, and in this way avoid the penalty under the Canadian egg grading regulations, which places washed eggs into Grade C, at a loss of from 12 to 25 cents a dozen less than Grade A Large.

But this regulation is not nearly as severe as the penalty which confronts the Irish farmer who washes his eggs. Back in 1941 the Irish Department of Agriculture introduced penalties of a fine of \$40 for the first offence and an \$80 fine and up to three months' imprisonment, or both, for the second offence. This drastic legislation quickly reduced the quantity of dirty eggs being produced, and curbed the attempts to wash them. Now dirty eggs received from Irish producers average less than two per cent and sometimes less than one per cent.



# Tips For Home Gardeners

By W. R. LESLIE,

Superintendent, Morden Experimental Farm

IF you are planning some major gardening changes around your home this year, just keep this in mind — your friends are the worst enemies your garden can have. Not all friends, of course. Just those who came armed with gifts of plants and shrubs that they have dug out of their own gardens. Such gifts come under the heading, usually, of rubbish. You'll be much better off, in the end, to use fresh young nursery stock.

That, at least, was the consensus of the garden experts from all over the continent who attended the landscape gardening short course at the University of Ohio in mid-January. Here are some other valuable tips from the same experts:

Hedges are excellent as fences for the back yard. Choose a plant that naturally grows into hedge form, and not one entailing spraying.

Don't crowd plantings. Edge beds with dense low shrubs or low evergreens. Have all the lawn in one piece — smooth and unobstructed. Rectangular areas are easiest to maintain. The secret of edging is a good maintenance. Otherwise it is policy to depend upon brick or stones.

The front yard is the least used section. Treat it simply. Emphasize the architecture of the house. A single specimen shrub at each side of the door is desirable. Also bank the house corners with one or more shrubs of moderate size, such as viburnum. Build up side plantings from the corners to the outside of the property. On small lots no large trees are suitable. Cottonwoods and other fast-growing trees take much food and limit the utility of a small area. The center of the lawn is left untreed. Small flowering trees are particularly valuable for home grounds. An example is the Rosy-bloom class of crabapples. Large trees belong to parks.

Beware of costly novelties. Frequently they are merely old plants with new names.

Acid peat is very helpful in planting trees and borders.

A foundation planting usually will require or deserve re-doing in 15 to 20 years time. Shrubs have a limited span of life in attractiveness. Soil preparation is comparable to having the house on a solid foundation.

Don't plant vines on utility poles.

Earthworms thrive only if humus or vegetable matter is plentiful in the soil. If the garden is rich in organic material earthworms will be present and do the subsurface cultivation. (It was agreed that at least one thing in favor of the worms is that they make good fish bait).

Select slow-growing plants which improve with age. They tend to be durable, easily cared for, and will tolerate considerable neglect.

Almost any soil can be made productive if generous amounts of barnyard manure, acid peat, humus or rich top soil are worked into it.

Ground Fresh corn cobs, with sizes to one-half inch makes an excellent mulch for roses, evergreens and plants.

A yield of 100 to 200 pounds of fish to the acre of water, and sometimes up to 300 pounds and more, is being obtained in properly managed farm fish ponds in the middle west.

## High-Class Holsteins Shipped to Argentina

ONE of the highest quality shipments of Holsteins ever to leave Canada was the select group of 8 head that have just left Malton Airport for Buenos Aires. A three day trip will see the three bulls and five heifers that comprise the shipment grazing on the pampas.

One of the headliners in the group is Glenafton L. Milady Dutchland purchased from J. J. E. McCague, Alliston, Ontario. This heifer was Reserve All-American Heifer Calf in 1946. She is sired by Abegweit Show-down, he a son of the World Champion 305 day producer and her dam is one of the best daughters of Montvic Rag Apple Marksman, All-Canadian Aged Bull for the past several years and Grand Champion at the recent Royal Winter Fair.

## Sun Life Set New Record in 1948

MONTREAL, February 10th — New all-time records were made by the Sun Life of Canada during 1947, with over \$380 millions of new business for the year bringing the total now in force to nearly four billion dollars. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries over the year amounted to more than \$100 millions while the total of such payments since the first Sun Life policy was issued in 1871 now exceeds two billion dollars.

Arthur B. Wood, President of the Company, in an interesting review of the year's operations at the 77th Annual Meeting held here today, stressed how life assurance dollars go to work for the nation. "The part life assurance plays in our economic system," he said, "is not limited to its primary function of affording security to the individual as, by the very nature of the business, the companies, in the investment of their funds, contribute greatly to the welfare of the country." These funds, Mr. Wood pointed out, are the accumulation of small payments contributed by millions of policyholders scattered over the length and breadth of the land. This money which otherwise would remain idle, is brought together to form a vast reservoir, and made available for long term investment. Thus, the function of life assurance is of a threefold nature; first the collection of small sums of money from a vast number of people; secondly, the investment of these funds in sound securities yielding remunerative rates of interest; and thirdly, the distribution of these funds in due course to beneficiaries and to living policyholders when their respective contracts mature.

During 1947, continued Mr. Wood, the Sun Life of Canada had distributed to its policyholders and beneficiaries the sum of \$102,000,000 of which \$32,000,000 was paid to beneficiaries of policyholders who died during the year. The sum of \$40,000,000 was paid out to living policyholders. Other payments included \$13,000,000 distributed in payments to annuitants, and \$15,000,000 in dividends to policyholders.

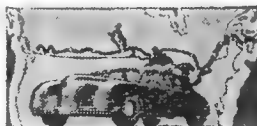
SUPPORT THE RED CROSS

# Firestone

ORIGINATOR OF THE  
BALLOON TIRE

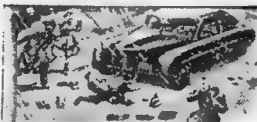
## Introduces The NEW Super-Balloon

FEATURED BY LEADING CAR MANUFACTURERS  
ON THEIR 1948 MODELS



LESS FATIGUE... LONGER  
COMFORTABLE MILEAGE

This tire takes the punishment instead of you and your car. It absorbs road shocks instead of transmitting them.



SAFER STOPPING... GREATER  
BLOWOUT PROTECTION

The combination of new Skid-Resistors molded into the tread and more area in contact with the road provides sure-footed stops and sure-footed starts.



KEEPS YOUR CAR YOUNG...  
SAVES YOU MONEY

By preventing road shocks from reaching your car, the Firestone Super-Balloon helps to keep the body, chassis and running gear as tight as new.

THE new Firestone Super-Balloon is a revolutionary new kind of tire that gives you a revolutionary new kind of ride.

### PROVED PERFORMANCE

Exhaustive tests prove that you can drive more miles at higher speeds with less fatigue. You can stop more safely on any road in any weather... even with sudden stops on rough roads there is no chatter or wheel-bounce. This remarkable new tire ABSORBS the shock of hitting rocks, bumps and other objects instead of transmitting the shock to you and your car. It provides amazingly greater stability and enables your car to hug the road on curves. It keeps your car young, too.

### MORE RIDING COMFORT

Many of the most famous automobile manufacturers will feature this new tire on their 1948 models. And soon you will be able to put new Firestone Super-Balloons on your present car. Watch for them at your nearby Firestone Dealer's.



CONVENTIONAL  
TIRE



FIRESTONE  
SUPER-BALLOON

Cross sections show how more air volume and lower pressure permit greater flexing action.

# The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

**YEAR-ROUND  
JUNE COLOR  
FOR YOUR  
BUTTER**



• The tender grasses of your rich June pastures produce that golden yellow color in your butter.

• A small amount of "DANDELION" BUTTER COLOR will give your butter that same golden color all year round, which your customers will look for.

• If you want to sell your butter at the top of the market, send for our booklet "Butter Making on the Farm". Write now to Dept. 18.

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833 King Street West, Toronto  
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**DANDELION  
BRAND  
BUTTER COLOR**

## Fashion Highlights for Spring - - -

By MARY BINER

COME spring and every gal's fancy turns to — you've guessed it — clothes. Those things about which dreams are dreamed and budgets are tossed aside; that glorious, victorious season of the year when a new ensemble is a must for every girl from 1 to 100.

Luckily for us all, the new fashions this year are ultra feminine from tip to toe—and from stem to stern, too, for that matter. The "new look" is fast becoming "THE look" and to satisfy every member of the feminine gender, that little old Easter Bunny is heralding in swinging and coquettish skirts . . . ever-so-softly molded and fitted bodices . . . bonnets calculated to make even a gal's best friend positively green with envy.

So how shall we go about telling you of the latest trends and 'looks' that the Eastern designers are flirting before our eyes? With materials and colors, I suppose, and then we can carry on from there.

Spun rayons lead the list with their own beauty, stamina and fashion authority. Irish linen is back (at a high price) and there are any number of beautiful thin wools, pure silks, lushly-colored cottons and even wrinkled-resistant cotton tweed.

Old-fashioned mauve has made a comeback in the color charts while nearly everyone is daft about polka-dots. Navy is always navy for those smart occasions when you want to wow the neighbors and pastels are right behind, puffing to keep up. Three of the newer shades are harem blue, a deep shade of turquoise; Fresh Eggs, which is almost a sand; and an intense shade of orange that will take care in wearing.

And now for a few lines on what to wear for your own particular Easter parade . . . and as we all like to advance, how's about starting with shoes and working up to the top of your bright little head?

That's the trouble of course. With most of you having your little grey home in the west at country points, you'll naturally be inclined to select serviceable and common-sense shoes with a wary eye on gravelly roads. And of course utilitarian shoes don't stack with an airy bonnet. We'll hope that hubby lets you have the car whenever you want it these days, so how about choosing a pair of delicate pumps for best? Many of you will be happy to know that toes are 'in' this year . . . no more shaking sand out of your shoes at every step. Even light sandals have the toe-in approach although the sling heel is still right in the race.

With the current marvellous choice in sheer nylons, little need be said on that subject. You'll choose a flattering dark shade for your ensemble no matter what. A morale-lifter deluxe is a pair of the sheerest nylons for very special affairs. They won't wear long and they're expensive, but oh, the GLAMOUR! (cq).

On the subject of skirts, one fashion reporter has this to say: "Most of the dresses in the shops have full, long skirts, few more than 14 inches from the floor. There are still some circular skirts, but the ballerina is now in the background, except for youngsters.

"Gathers and unpressed pleats below the waistline, sometimes abetted by pockets, are used to give skirts a soft, slightly hippy look. The deep circular band corded onto the hem of many dresses can, I think, be called a "Trend."

Luckily for us all, there is also a trend in ruffled petticoats that's ideal for lengthening last year's dress. With ruffles flying and flounces just a whistle stop from your hemline, you can bring your old wardrobe up-to-date even if you don't want ruffles or your new gown. And another tip, that will lengthen still another dress, is a wide band of lace around the bottom. Black lace around your last year's black dress, with a lace peplum and maybe even a touch around the

and sleeves, all for ultra feminine appeal.

Waistlines really look like waistlines this year . . . and the smaller they are the better, what with cummerbunds and softly-tucked torsos that emphasize the magnificently-full skirts. Suit coats for the swirling skirts are short and tightly-fitted, with great emphasis laid on button effects and collars. That's for the gal who can afford two suits. For the most of us, I like the idea of a fairly-full skirt and flare-back boxy jacket that can be used for extra-curricular purposes. In other words, the jacket is also your summer topper while the skirt stands independently with a blouse and teams wisely with another jacket.

Rayon and silk dresses run riot with printed figures . . . everything from scrolls to black-and-white figures copied from medieval tapestries. They're as feminine as one of Madame Pompadour's fans . . . and just as flirtatious, we'll be bound!

One New York designer has fashioned an exquisite silk dress with swirling pink scrolls and what look like yellow maps of islands and a white background. The dress has a peplum with the skirt sides uncommonly full.

Hats being what they are this year, with the milliners expressing their own individuality, there's not one of us that won't find her dream chapeau in the current showings. And while the courtiers have set a "backward" look with the spate of full-back skirts and coats, the milliners have provided a forward look for balance, as it were. It's a forward tilt for most hats although a good many sweep off to one side or curve high over the left eyebrow and zoom down against the right cheek. Lilly Dache even suspends flowers alongside the neck, but I doubt if many of our western gals will go for that. Scarves of coarse net or veiling that swathe the crowns of hats may hang as low as the hemline in back or drape around the neck.

One group of hats in a recent showing start as skullcaps but end in a draped sort of visor listing to one side. Bonnets are again a specialty from the pioneer type open astern to those that ascend high above the hairline with sunburst pleating trim that somewhat resembles lampshades.

Sailor hats are always good and in all sizes, tilted slightly so that your hair is visible. Most of them have the 1900 effect of veils that either tie under the chin or are tight across the face. As for large hats, they're bigger and brighter, than ever, and loaded down with flowers, too, we might add.

As someone said, it is now Queen Mary's turn to laugh for there are several toques styled on her famous hats. They're fluffy masses of chiffon, of rough straws or lush velvets.

Off-the-face hats have a jaunty air; cloche-brimmed bonnets are worn straight or tilted; profile hats and Victorian bonnets are trimmed with everything from satin bows to iridescent feather birds and green, yes green, forget-me-nots.

And there, my lass, are a few hints on the current trends: With a Happy Easter to you, too!

## "SALADA" TEA

*Just try it*

## Raspy, Chokey Coughs of Children's Colds



You know what fine relief you get when you rub on Vicks VapoRub. Now here's a SPECIAL way to use it for croupy coughs of colds. It's VAPORUB STEAM!

Put 1 or 2 spoonfuls of Vicks VapoRub in a vaporizer bottle.

Best-Known Home Remedy You Can Use  
to Relieve Distress of Colds . . .

**VICKS**  
VAPORUB  
Reg. Trade Marks

warmer or a bowl of boiling water. Let child breathe the vapors. VapoRub Steam carries VapoRub's multi-medication deep into cold-congested upper bronchial tubes. It soothes irritation and relieves croupy coughs with every breath. Try it!



# Aunt Sal Suggests ...

*Sing a song of March winds,  
So blustery and chill;  
And sing a song of handy hints  
To help you ... if you will.*

IF THERE is any time of the year when the floors get more tracked up than winter ... it's the early spring. The poor old kitchen linoleum catches it first and last and in between. We've talked of ways to help in this column many times. So here we are again with another verse to the same old song. I wonder how many have tumbled onto that idea of adding a lump of floor wax to the pail of scrub water. There are several ways this trick can be used but this is the way I get best results:

In a little old saucepan place soap chips, lump of wax (size of an egg) and enough boiling water to cover. Stir until all melted then add this to your scrub water. Your scrub cloth must be soft and absorbent so it will wring out tightly. When the scrubbing is done there is a satisfying waxey glow to the floor. If you want a brighter sheen then apply liquid wax after it is dry. And supposing you should be out of paste then add a little liquid wax to your pail of hot sudsey water before wet mopping. (Note: tricks like this aren't lazy, they're wise.)

The month of March means different things to different people ... and none of them very nice. Many women think of it as the time of year they look the least attractive. Too cold for spring attire ... too early for spring pretties. Isn't that about it? Why not use this 'in between month' to give ones clothes the once over. Or maybe once over won't be enough. With the drastic change in feminine fashions, all home dressmakers are racking their brains as to ways and means of making over their old duds. But none of us aspire to acquiring the much quoted 'new look' every day. That is asking too much.

Even if we can't treat ourselves to many brand new clothes, that's no excuse for not making the best of what we already have. (Sounds preachy I know but it's true). Our grandmothers used to say that a lady is judged by her gloves and shoes. Both should be mended, neat and shiny. And when we mention shoes, we mustn't forget to look to the condition of the overshoes of the whole family. The poor things serve us long and well ... too bad to permit them to look like outcasts.

We've all noticed the increase of metal trimmings ... buckles, buttons and such like. But have you also noticed the tendency of some of these to make dark stains on a garment? Here's where colorless nail polish comes to our rescue again. Another original trick I saw tried out very successfully to prevent a large metal buckle from marking up a dress was to bind it with 'scotch tape'. Handy stuff indeed is that transparent tape. A worthwhile investment for every woman.

What new recipe have you tried out this month? Here is one I like ever so much. Not startlingly new but downright handy. Hot Milk Cake is its name. And here's how to toss it together: Beat two eggs viciously. Gradually add one cup white sugar. Then while  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk and one tbsp. butter are heating on stove, sift one cup flour, one tsp. baking powder and  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt. Add these dry ingredients alternately with the liquid. Add flavoring then beat to a froth (or nearly). Bake in loaf pan or makes one dozen cup cakes. Oven should be 300°F. Any type of frosting suits

this simple cake. I liked it a lot, see if you don't want to make it one of your pets too.

Bye for now ... and every good wish.

□ □ □

## Eggs Needed In Children's Diet

YOUNG children need at least 4 or 5 eggs a week, says a well-known nutritionist. Older members of the family may eat from 3 to 5 eggs a week. If possible, it is well for each family member to have an egg a day.

Here are a few tips for successful egg cookery:

1. For tender eggs, use moderate heat. Eggs cooked at too high temperature become tough and leathery.
2. For cooking eggs in the shell, the water should simmer — never come to a boil.
3. When frying eggs, keep the cooking temperature moderate by using a thick skillet and low heat under the pan.
4. Egg-thickened mixtures made on top the stove, should be set in another pan of water while cooking.
5. For baked custards, set the baking dish in a pan of water in a moderate oven.
6. Egg whites whip up quicker when they are at room temperature. A pinch of salt added to egg whites just before beating gives foam with greater volume.

## The Dishpan Philosopher



I'VE just been through the magazines to learn what this "new look" talk means, and now I can't but take the view the "new look's" anything but new. For I myself have worn such clothes — how long since goodness only knows! The pinched-in waist that none deceives, the buncy leg-o'-mutton sleeves, the draperies hung round the hips, the great wide hem that sags and dips. — Yes, sir, I don't need to be told the "new look's" really pretty old. It's only changed milady's lines to fancy fluttery designs, so folks who deal in ladies' wear may to a business boom fall heir.

I think at this distressful time all extra yardage is a crime. Besides the "old look" suits me fine so I, for one, the "new" decline. And certainly my guess I miss if I am all alone in this.

## For Finest Baking Results—use FLEISCHMANN'S ROYAL YEAST



• Sweet and tasty, delicate textured bread—how the family loves it! And how easy it is to bake with Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast. No last minute dash to the store—Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast lets you bake any time, at a moment's notice. It keeps for weeks without refrigeration—always right there in the cupboard when you need it.

Try Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast next time you bake. Once you use it, you'll

never be without it. Ask for it now at your grocer's.



## Keeps in the cupboard



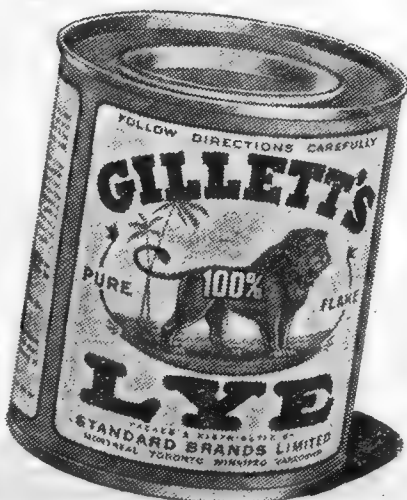
## SAVE money MAKE soap... with GILLETT'S LYE

● Just 1 tin of Gillett's and your used kitchen fats—that's all it takes to make handy household soap! In less than 20 minutes you can turn out 9 to 15 pounds—at less than a cent a bar!

Gillett's Lye is a time and money-saver at other chores, too—lightens heavy work... cuts through grease and dirt... deodorizes and sterilizes. Keeps outhouse fresh and clean by completely destroying contents!

Use Gillett's in milkhouse, barn, and all farm buildings to keep them sanitary. One tin makes 10 gallons of powerful solution\*. Get Gillett's Lye today.

\*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.



## Household Hints

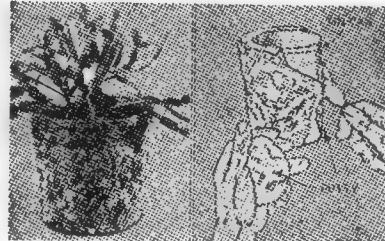
By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine."

### REMOVING A FRESH PAINT SPOT

NEXT time you have occasion to remove a spot of fresh paint from furniture while doing a painting job, try rubbing it with a soft cloth that has been dipped in lemon oil. One craftsman found that the oil leaves the surface of the furniture glossy and is easy on the finish.



★ ★



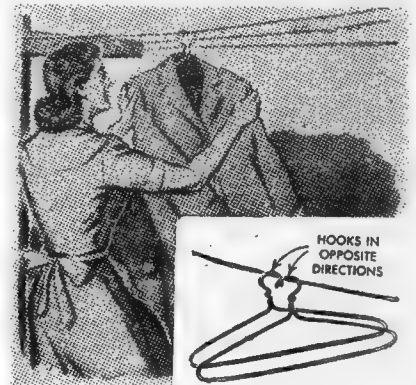
### ATTRACTIVE FLOWER POTS ARE MADE OF TIN CANS AND PUTTY

ATTRACTIVE flower pots for your house plants are made inexpensively by using discarded tin cans, some putty and a little ingenuity. The cans are painted with an oil paint which is allowed to dry. Then a layer of putty is spread over the outside and the surface is worked into rough designs with the hands. After the putty has dried, it is covered with an oil paint and decoratively embellished.

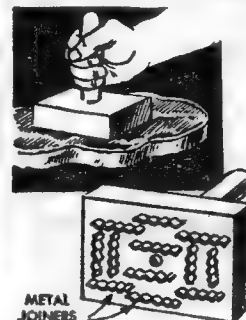
★ ★

### GARMENTS HELD ON CLOTHESLINE BY CROSSING HANGERS

WHEN airing garments on a clothesline, hang each one on two hangers hooked over the line with the hooks pointing in opposite directions as shown in the detail. If buttoned or pinned closed, the garments will not blow off the line even in a strong wind.



★ ★



### STEAK IS TENDERIZED WITH DICER

YOU can tenderize own steak with the dicer shown here. It is made by driving corrugated metal joiners into a suitable block of wood. A wooden handle fastened to the block completes the utensil.

★ ★

### CLOTHESPINS AND RUBBER BANDS HOLD BABY'S CRIB COVERS

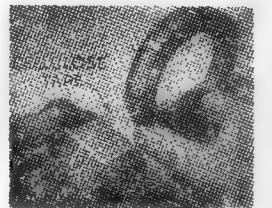
### PRESERVING FINISH ON LINOLEUM

TO preserve the finish on linoleum lacquer it as soon as it is laid. This is true particularly of enameled linoleum. It should be lacquered once a year, or as soon as signs of wear appear. Before applying the lacquer, the linoleum should be washed and allowed to dry thoroughly.

INSTEAD of pinning a baby's crib covers to the mattress you can use spring-type clothespins over which rubber bands are slipped. These will stretch and allow the baby to turn freely, yet will hold the covers securely. When in use, a wide rubber band is slipped between the jaws of two clothespins, over the spring joints. One pin is clipped to the crib spring, while the other is fastened to the covers. Two sets of pins are used on each side of the crib.

### MAKING BOTTLES SHATTERPROOF

IF you have bottles of rare chemicals or other valuable materials, especially those in powder or granular form, it is a good idea to wrap the bottles with cellulose tape as indicated. Then, if they are accidentally dropped and broken, the bottles will not shatter and scatter the contents.



★ ★

### WAX PROTECTS

IF wax is applied to window sills that are painted, the coating will protect the paint from dirt and the surface can be cleaned without streaking. Wipe the sills with a dry cloth two or three times a week and it will seldom be necessary to wash them.

### SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR REMOVES SPOTS

If hot plates and dishes have left disfiguring marks on a dining-room table or other polished wood surface, use spirits of camphor to remove the spots. Rub lightly with a soft cloth and when the stain disappears, polish with a soft duster.



## Custard Smooth As Velvet

CUSTARD in some form is included in the cook books of every land. Eggs and milk are two staple foods so they naturally have been used together since the earliest days of cooked foods.

Custards are divided into two classes soft, or "boiled" custard and baked custard. Boiled custard is badly named as it must never be allowed to boil. Curdling is caused by cooking at too high a temperature or for too long. This type of custard is best when cooked over hot but not boiling water and it must be stirred constantly. As soon as a smooth coating covers a silver spoon the custard is cooked and should be removed from the fire and poured into a cold bowl or the pan in which it has cooked, set into a container of cold water. If the custard does curdle it should be beaten quickly with a Dover egg beater.

One half tablespoon of corn starch may replace one of the eggs, thus aiding in preventing curdling as well as extending eggs.

Soft custard is often known as Custard Sauce since it is frequently used as a sauce with cold desserts.

Firm or baked custard is much like soft custard and the tendency to over cook it or cook it too quickly must be guarded against. Baking at too high temperature results in a honey-combed mixture on top with considerable water in the bottom. The test for baked custard is the reverse of that for soft custard a silver or stainless steel knife inserted in the centre of the custard should come out clean if the custard is cooked. If not cooked particles of egg mixture will cling to the knife.

Many so called bread and cereal puddings are actually custard puddings since the main ingredients are milk and eggs. Here are some custard recipes:

### TAPIOCA CREAM

- 1/4 cup fine tapioca
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 3 cups milk
- 1/3 cup sugar
- 1 egg yolk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 egg white

Cook tapioca with salt and milk in top of double boiler, 10 minutes or until transparent. Add 3 tablespoons sugar. Add a small amount of hot mixture to well beaten egg yolk. Combine with mixture in double boiler. Add vanilla. Cook 10 minutes. Beat egg white until stiff, add remaining sugar, beat well and fold into hot custard. Serve warm or well chilled. Six servings.

### CHILDREN'S DELIGHT

- 4 slices bread
- 4 tablespoons peanut butter
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3 cups milk
- 2 eggs - slightly beaten
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup raisins

Spread slices of bread with a blend of the butters. Cut into cubes and place in a buttered dish. Combine the salt, milk, eggs and brown sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Add the raisins and pour custard over bread cubes. Set in a pan of water and oven-poach in a moderate oven 350° F., for 1 hour. Six servings.

### CARAMEL CUSTARD PIE

- 1/3 cup sugar
- 1/3 cup boiling water
- 3 eggs
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 2 1/4 cups hot milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Heat sugar in a heavy pan until melted and golden brown. Stir in the

boiling water and cook until sugar is dissolved and syrup slightly thickened, about 5 minutes. Beat eggs slightly, add salt and vanilla and gradually stir in the hot milk. Add caramel syrup, strain and pour into a nine-inch pie plate lined with uncooked pastry. Bake in a hot oven 450° F., for 15 minutes. Then reduce the heat to 325° F., and bake until custard is set, about 25 minutes

□ □ □

### CANDY AND CAVITIES

GO easy on candy and soft drinks, if you want to stay out of the dentist's chair. This tip to teen-agers, particularly, is passed along by authorities in dental health in Canada's public health services. They agree that most people wish to confine their contact with the dentist to routine twice-yearly oral examinations. And, say the authorities, those in-between extras won't "do" anything for the skin or the figure, either, nor will they help one to the energy and fun which means so much to young people.

□ □ □

Never put the ivory handles of knives or forks into hot water as it causes them to crack and discolor. Instead, hold the handles while washing the blades or prongs.

□ □ □

### Sensational!



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TIE  
BLOUSE  
NO SIDE-  
SEAMS



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SIZES  
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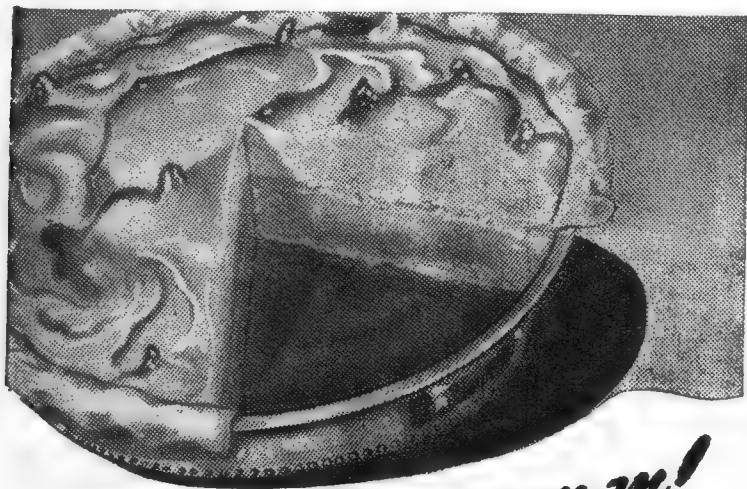
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## YOU WOMEN WHO SUFFER HOT FLASHES then FEEL CHILLY-

### Here's Good News!

Are you between the ages of 38 and 52 and going through that trying functional 'middle-age' period peculiar to women? Does this make you suffer from hot flashes, feel clammy, so nervous, irritable, weak? Then do try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms! It's famous for this!

Many wise 'middle-age' women take Pinkham's Compound regularly to help build up resistance against this distress.

Pinkham's Compound contains no opiates—no habit-forming drugs.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND**



It helps nature (you know what we mean!). This great medicine also has what Doctors call a stomachic tonic effect.

NOTE: Or you may prefer LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S TABLETS with added iron

## Does Your Skin Have Tantrums?



Courtesy Woodbury

Use a good cream every night to keep your complexion soft and smooth.

By HELEN FOLLETT

HOW does your skin behave? Does it go about its business of making you a pretty girl? Or, does it have tantrums, get rough and red, make you as mad as all get out? Perhaps you are not doing your duty by it. It has lots to contend with, atmospheric dust, harsh winds, even tummy upsets. You can't expect it to get along on its own.

Use a cream every night of your life to keep it soft and smooth; the friction necessary for the application of an oily cosmetic gives the tissues and underlying fibers a little work out. Blood streams hustle up, provide good coloring. Be fussy about the powder you use, and don't lay it on too lavishly, or grind it into the flesh with the pad. If sebaceous glands are pouring out an over-supply of oil, use plenty of cold water and an astringent.

A complexion that doesn't look as well as it might should be treated from within as well as without. Health and vitality are factors. You should drink plenty of water; some skins flake because the flesh is thirsty. Cut down on pastries, eat fruit instead. Have a green salad once a day. Begin the day with orange or tomato juice; they are of wonderful cosmetic value.

Every day get some sort of exercise out of doors to tone and strengthen your whole system. Your skin needs the stimulus of pure, active blood streams.

There is the important matter of sleep. Cut down on sleep and you are likely to look into the mirror, see a grey countenance reflected there. If you have complexion defects of any kind, soft pedal on make up which will call attention to them.

## Clean Woollens Before Storing

STORE only thoroughly cleaned garments since moths are attracted to soiled spots, particularly food spots. Most spots can be removed at home, but if stains are large or garment is generally soiled, it is better to send it to the dry cleaner.

Keep garments in sealed bags, boxes or chests to keep moths away from them. Sprinkle each garment thoroughly with five to six tablespoonfuls of paradichlorobenzene or naphthalene crystals among the garments after they have been placed in the storage compartment; or tie the paradichlorobenzene in a piece of muslin and put it on top of the clothes.

If you are going to put some of your heavier blankets away for the summer months, do it this way. As soon as they are washed, wrap them

securely in tissue paper or brown paper, and then in newspaper (for some reason, known only to moths, moths don't like printer's ink!) then seal up the parcel with gummed paper. If the parcel is really airtight, your blankets should be absolutely safe from moths while you are not using them.

Moths thrive in mohair and other wool furniture upholstery, as well as in wool rugs, so chair and floor coverings should be cleaned frequently and thoroughly, examined often for signs of moths, and put out in the sunshine when possible.

Keep in a light, airy place the light woollens and sweaters used off and on all summer, give them a frequent sunning and brushing. Otherwise, have one well-sealed closet set aside for them.

SUPPORT THE RED CROSS



# A Is For Apple

By CLARA C. THOMPSON

THIS morning as I brought a pan of red apples from the cellar for apple pie making, I suddenly wondered just what I would do if I had to get along without them. For in my mind there is not the slightest doubt that they are the most versatile fruit we have. They are adaptable for so many different meals and ways to serve, they are just as good as an in between snack for children or grown ups. And who can forget the dear old school days when we trudged along the country lane to the little red school house, with two or three rosy apples tucked in our lunch box and so often an extra one for the teacher?

I recall our favorites, my sister's and mine, were the Wagners. We grew them in our very own orchard and we liked them best because they crackled when we bit into them and filled our mouths with delicious juices.

The feature that I like best about apples now that I have a home and cooking of my own to do is the fact that they are available the year around. There may be a short time when they are hard to get or when we do not get them they are not as luscious as we might like them. This may be overcome by canning a supply when the fruit is at it's peak. A box of green apples put up in the fall will assure us of the very best filling for our favorite apple pie all winter through. And a dish of this same applesauce along with a slice of the lingering fruit cake makes a perfect finish to a winter night's supper.

I canned up a box last fall before sugar rationing was ended. But the lack of sugar did not retract from the goodness of the sauce. Now that I have plenty of it I simply add the required amount to sweeten it for our tastes. If you have any such sauce done up without sugar be sure to add the sweetening several hours before using it. If stirred often while setting the sugar will dissolve and no heating will be needed.

From the pages of My Mother's Cook Book I am offering some of the apple recipes which were favorites when I was a child and have remained so throughout the years.

Apple pie of course is the national pie. And some folks like it with cinnamon and others like it with nutmeg. Just as a matter of being different try a sprinkling of both and you will have something that your family will really rave about.

Here is an apple pudding that will call for a redoubling of the recipe the second time you make it. Pare enough apples to more than half fill a baking dish of the required size. Or you may use a jar of canned apple sauce. Sprinkle sugar to sweeten and add a dash of nutmeg. Dot with bits of butter. Now cover the apple mixture with a batter made as follows. One fourth cup of butter, one half cup sugar, three beaten eggs, pinch salt, one half cup milk and enough flour to make batter as thick as cake dough. Pour over the apples and bake until the whole is done and the top a golden brown. Serve with the sauce that your family likes best but I find that a sauce with brown sugar and vanilla flavouring is real good with this.

Apple fritters are also a welcome treat at our house. Here is how I make them. Pare, core and slice into wedges, the apples. Sprinkle with sugar and let stand for a few minutes. Then dip into fritter batter and fry in hot fat to a light brown. Dry on a paper towel which is placed on a

pan in the oven, leaving the door open. Roll in sugar if desired and once in a while try serving fritters with a sauce. Here is how to make the fritter batter. Mix softened butter, about two tablespoonfuls into the beaten yolks of two eggs. Add a pinch of salt, and one half cup milk. Stir in enough flour to make a good batter. Set aside for about two hours then fold in well beaten whites of the two eggs. Dip your apples into this batter.

Here is an apple cake that stays moist and improves after being baked and left over night. Stir together one and one half cupfuls of sugar and one half cup butter. Pinch salt. Not too hard — you might hurt it! Add two well beaten eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately, one half cupful sweet milk, two cups flour into which has been sifted one teaspoon cream tartar and one half teaspoon soda. Put one half of the dough into a cake tin, slice apples over it and sprinkle with cinnamon. Add remainder of dough and bake until done. If wanted hot, serve with whipped cream. But this cake is delicious the next day.

But there is more to apples than just cake and pies and puddings. Here is a macaroni and apple salad that takes first prize at any table. Expect to make it often.

Cook two cups of macaroni in salted water until tender. Drain well and plunge into cold water. Drain and chill. Now add the following, two rosy apples diced with skins on, one half cup of celery, one half cup chopped sweet pickles, one half cup walnut pieces. Sprinkle with two tablespoon lemon juice. Add a small cup of salad dressing. Toss together and serve either on crisp lettuce leaves, or make little handled baskets out of orange shells. Garnish with the merest suggestion of grated cheese. This is really a filling addition to any meal and better have it when the other items on the menu are light ones. It is almost a meal in itself.

Try this dish some night when you are having sausage for supper. Into a heavy frying pan put about three tablespoons of butter or other fat. Add one quart of sliced apples, one pint of sliced onions. Cook slowly until tender with cover on pan. Turn often to keep from burning. When almost done sprinkle with one tablespoon sugar and one half teaspoon of salt. Continue cooking until brown. Umm,umm.

And just to prove that you can use apples anywhere I give this final dish. It is tops with home cured ham.

One quart sauerkraut, two table-spoons butter, apples as required. Put a layer of sauerkraut in a deep dish. Add layer of pared and sliced apples. Continue until kraut is used up. Dot with bits of butter if you have a few slices of bacon that are going begging lay these over the top. Pour the juice from the kraut over the mixture and bake until apples are done.

I could go on and on with recipes for using apples. Scarcely a day goes by at our house that we do not use apples in some way. That is why I have called this humble article A is for Apple.

□ □ □

Linen handkerchiefs won't need ironing if stretched and pressed flat against a mirror until dry. This idea is especially handy when travelling.



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# Hello Folks!

"An important part of my diet ever since my first bottle has been Crown Brand Corn Syrup. Now, that may be all right for a little character like myself, but let me tell you, these grown-ups sure are lucky what with Mom serving them Crown Brand Corn Syrup with so many of their dishes. And she uses it in her baking, too, as a sweetener. I can hardly wait until I'm old enough to have some hot waffles or pancakes smothered with delicious Crown Brand. If it's as good as it is in my cereal—mmmmmm!"

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## Country Diary

★ ★ ★  
★ ★ ★

NOW enters March, the warrior month, taking its ancient title from Mars, god of battle, fitting enough too, when winter and spring fight hard for mastery. Also it is a month of great variety, what with the beginning of winter's official transition to spring, the gloomy Ides and the entry of members of the animal kingdom. If it comes in like a lamb, it is supposed to go out like a lion, and vice-versa; and then there is the famous March hare, a strange, wild creature. "As mad as a March hare" is no idle phrase, for the winds of March turn Jack Rabbit's head in an astonishing way. He and his chums spend hours chasing each other in circles, sometimes leaping straight into the air, then coming down suddenly with slashing strokes of powerful hind legs. You might think, if so fortunate as to be within observation, that Jack is looking backward while running furiously, for his eyes are set on the sides of his head and so far apart that he can watch any pursuer on his trail. Supposed to be the most timid creature on earth, in March Jack Rabbit displays the spirit of the prize-fighter, which is just an instance of the martial effect of March winds.

For March has its winds from all four corners, and all have to be reckoned with, but Boreas, the north wind is the stubborn fighter. Other winds may veer and pause en route, or go from squalls to lulls, or allow themselves to be tempered by influences such as the chinook. But the north wind is uncompromising, no sort of bargain can be made with it. Right from the rim of the Arctic circle it

comes swooping, and no scientific meteorologist can foretell where it may end. The shortest distance between two points is its route and nothing stands in its way. It goes straight through, the tall poplars moan when it strikes them and if one is not firmly rooted the north wind finds it out and blows it down. The trees that defy it are all the better and stronger for their tussle, which is perhaps the best that can be said for Boreas.

Mid-March holds a note of tragedy. Since the doom of Julius Caesar, the Ides is proverbial for disaster. By the way, Ides is not a plural word, and it seems awkward to use it in the singular. It is no monopoly of March either, being the Roman name for any mid-month day.

Of course it is too early to look for authentic signs of spring; pussy-willows are only just thinking of coming out of their brown buds. But I have noticed a change in the willows. I have a great respect for the common willow with its twisted deformities that tread so closely on the heels of beauty; its insistence on growing where no other plant would wish to grow—in spongy swamp and along rough road-sides alike, with stones pressing its roots. All of which mark it as a personage in the prairie tree-world. It is a tree with a tenacity of character that allows it to survive in a climate where nothing has been made too easy for it. It weathers the uncurbed north wind and crowns the whiteness of winter with its reddening branches in March, and cheers the heart with promise, as it does mine at present.

## Reader Service

SEND 30c in coins or postal note for your copy of "How to Write Letters for All Occasions", No. 27 or "Beauty and Health Through Exercise", No. 90, or any booklet listed below to the Reader Service, Farm and Ranch Review, Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alta. Be sure to write plainly your name, address and the name and number of the booklet. Each booklet, 30c.

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□ □ □

## CUSHION ON WRIST KEEPS PINS HANDY FOR DRESSMAKER

AN ample supply of pins is always conveniently at hand if they are kept in a cushion strapped to your wrist. To make a cushion of this type, sew a loop of elastic to a small pincushion and slip it over your wrist, making the elastic loop of a size to fit snugly but not too tightly on the wrist.

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Lips...Arms...Legs

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**STOP SCRATCHING**  
Relieve Itch in a Jiffy

Relieve itching due to eczema, pimples, athlete's foot—and minor itch troubles. Use cooling medicated D. D. D. Prescription (ordinary strength or extra strength). Greaseless, stainless. Soothes and calms intense itching quickly. 35¢ trial bottle proves it—or money back. Ask your druggist for D. D. D. Prescription.

## To End Annoying Coughs, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving! No Cooking! So Easy!

Here is the well known old recipe which thousands of housewives have found to be a dependable means of breaking up winter coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs very little, but it does give quick relief.

From any druggist, get a 2½ ounce bottle of Pinex. Pour this into a 16 ounce bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and 1 cup water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's easy. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Thus you make 16 ounces of a very efficient medicine, and you get four times as much cough syrup for your money. It never spoils and children love its taste.

This home mixture soothes the irritated throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the phlegm and eases the soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in a concentrated form, a very reliable soothing agent for winter coughs. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way.



# SELECTED RECIPES

## CORN PUFF

- 2 egg yolks
- 1 cup milk
- 2 cups corn (cream style)
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup minced ham
- 2 egg whites

Beat egg yolks, add milk, corn, salt and pepper. Beat well, add ham and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Oven-poach in a moderate oven 350°F., for 40 minutes. Six servings.

## SUPPER SPECIAL

- 3 tablespoons bacon fat
- 3 tablespoons flour
- ½ cup liquid from peas
- 1½ cups milk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon minced onion
- 2 cups drained canned peas (20 oz. can)
- 3 hard-cooked eggs

Melt fat, add flour and cook until smooth and blended. Add liquid slowly, stirring constantly until thickened. Add salt and onion. Arrange peas and sliced hard-cooked eggs in alternate layers in a greased casserole and pour sauce over. Re-heat in a moderate oven, 350°F., for about 15 minutes. Six servings.

## MOULDED FRUIT CREAM

- 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine
- ¼ cup cold water
- 1 cup fruit syrup
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 cup canned fruit, diced
- 1 cup whipping cream

Soak gelatine in cold water. Bring fruit syrup to boiling point, add sugar and soaked gelatine. Stir until dissolved. Cool. When mixture is partly set, add lemon juice and diced fruit. Fold in whipped cream and turn into a moistened mould. Chill thoroughly before serving. Six servings.

## SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES

- 1 cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup molasses
- 5½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 3 teaspoons baking soda
- 2 teaspoons ginger
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup sour milk

Cream shortening and sugar. Add molasses. Sift flour with soda, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and salt, and add alternately to first mixture with the sour milk to form a soft dough. Chill dough in a cool place over night, or for several hours. Roll out on a floured board about ¼ inch thick. Cut with a round, 3-inch cookie cutter. Place cookies on a greased baking sheet far enough apart to prevent cookies from coming together during baking. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 5-8 minutes. Makes 80 3-inch cookies.

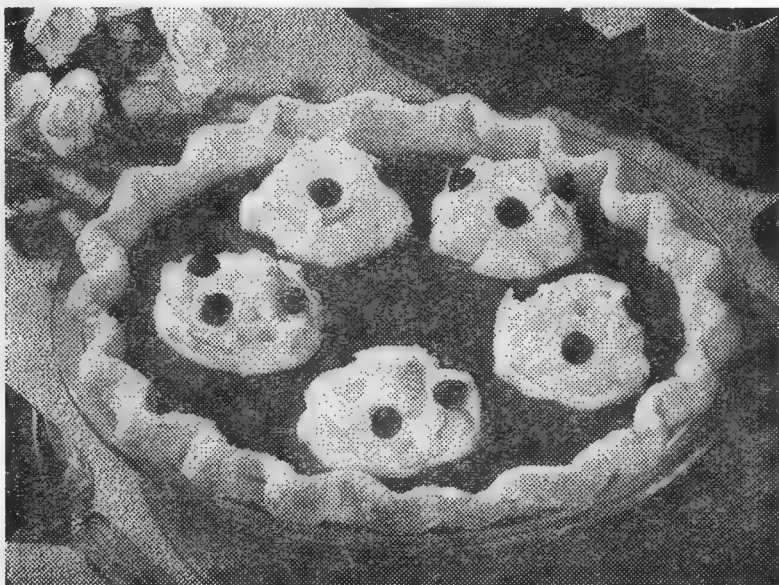
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## Wrong Measures Cause Difficulty To Many Cooks

HOUSEWIVES who have difficulty in making successful dishes from American recipes, probably suffer from not using standard measuring equipment.

Home Economists report that the majority of Americans purchase standard measuring cups and spoons, while most Canadians use the cup or spoon nearest at hand. As sizes vary to a large extent all sorts of difficulty develops for the cook. There are, for instance, twenty different sizes of teaspoons on the market but recipes which call for one teaspoon, dessert-spoon or table spoon of an ingredient are based on standard measures.

## Chocolate Nut Pie



By LOUISE P. BELL

A FINE choice for a party dessert or family treat is chocolate nut pie. Be sure to use lard in making the crust of the pie, for lard makes the flakiest and tenderest of pastries. To prepare: Soften 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin in ¼ cup cold water. Melt one 7 oz. package of chocolate bits in top of double boiler, then add ½ cup boiling water. Remove from heat, stir in gelatin. Beat two eggs, add ¼ cup sugar and beat until sugar dissolves. Stir into chocolate mixture with ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon vanilla, ½ cup chopped walnuts, pecans, or toasted almonds. Chill until slightly thick. Whip 1 cup cream until stiff and fold into chocolate mixture. Pour into 9-inch baked pie shell and chill until firm. Top with good sized dabs of whipped cream and stud with chocolate bits.



## Make a Minty Mocha Cake

## Light and luscious made with MAGIC

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## MINTY MOCHA CAKE

- ¼ cup shortening
- 1½ cups sugar
- 4 eggs
- 4 squares (4 oz.) unsweetened chocolate
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour

- 3 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
- 1½ cups milk
- ½ teaspoon vanilla extract
- ¼ teaspoon peppermint extract
- Mocha Frosting
- Walnut halves

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs, one at a time, beating after each addition. Melt chocolate over hot water; add melted chocolate. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add alternately with milk to creamed mixture. Add vanilla and peppermint extracts. Pour into two greased 9-inch layer pans. Bake in moderate oven at 350°F., 30 minutes. Cool 5 minutes. Remove layers from pans; cool on wire rack. Spread frosting between layers and on top

and sides of cake. Decorate with walnut halves.

**Mocha Frosting**—Cream ¼ cup butter; Sift together 2½ cups confectioner's sugar and 2 tablespoons cocoa; gradually add, creaming constantly. Add about 3 tablespoons freshly made coffee to make mixture right consistency for spreading. Add a few grains salt. Mix well. If desired, a few drops of peppermint may be added to provide a Mint flavor to the frosting.



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Wh. Ply. Rocks	18.00 9.50	30.00 15.50
W. Leghorn Cockerels, per 100		\$3.00
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100 50 25	
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W. Leghorn Pullets	32.00 16.50 8.25
Hamps. Rocks, Reds	18.00 9.50 4.75
Hamps., Rocks and Red Pullets	30.00 15.50 7.75

	APPROVED
100 50 25	
Hampshires	\$16.00 \$8.50 \$4.25
Hamp. Pullets	28.00 14.50 7.25
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Pullets 30.00 15.50 7.75  
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**ROLLS DEVELOPED & PRINTED** 25 cents or reprints for 25 cents — plus double-weight professional enlargement coupon free with each roll. Cut rate quality would cost you more elsewhere. Film for all cameras now available. Cut Rate Photo Service, Dept. E., Box 236, Regina, Sask.

## RAW FURS

**THIS WEEK'S AVERAGE PRICES** at Vancouver including damaged and unprime skins were: Badger, \$2.05 (tops \$6.00); Beaver, \$28.35 (tops \$67); Ermine (Weasel), \$2.32 (tops \$5.78); Fisher, \$49.25 (\$118.50); Lynx, \$15.35 (\$35); Marten, \$19.65 (\$118.50); Mink, Wild, \$28.50 (\$60.25); Mink, Ranch, \$14.15 (\$31.25); Muskrat, Fall, \$1.74, Winters, \$2.32, Springs and late Winters, \$3.45; Otter, \$24.60 (\$38.25); Skunk, \$1.11 (\$2.25); Squirrel, 43c (81c); Wolf, \$3.52 (\$6.50). Write us for shipping instructions and play safe by shipping to a firm in business for 40 years. J. H. Munro, 1363 Kingsway, Vancouver.

**ATTENTION, HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS** — Karoway & Carlsen, Manufacturing Furriers, will pay the best prices for raw furs. Write 219 Columbia Street, New Westminster, B.C.

## STAMMERING

**STAMMERING CORRECTED** — For free, helpful booklet write William Dennison, 543-R, Jarvis St., Toronto.

## SONG WRITERS

**POEMS WANTED** for musical setting. Send Poems for immediate consideration. Hamann Service, 605 Manhattan Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**POEMS WANTED FOR MUSICAL SETTING.** Send poems for free examination. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

## TANNERS

**TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers** — Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather tanning. Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnside, Calgary, Alberta. Phone R 5430.

## TIRES

## SAVE 66% ON YOUR TIRES

**FARMERS!** You can now have your smooth truck tires recapped on the latest Lodi Mould right down the side walls in 7.50 x 20; 8.25 x 20; 9.00 x 20. Fully guaranteed to look and run like new tires, at Alberta Tire and Tractor Equipment Ltd., 525 - 11th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Phone R 2349.

## TURKEYS

**RAISE TURKEYS THE NEW WAY** — Write for free information explaining how to make up to \$3,000.00 in your own backyard. Address NATIONAL TURKEY INSTITUTE, Dept. 182, Columbus, Kansas.

**WE MAKE PUMP JACKS BRUSH CUTTERS**

Road Machinery and Scrapers  
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½-lb., per pair	\$ .65
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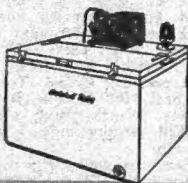
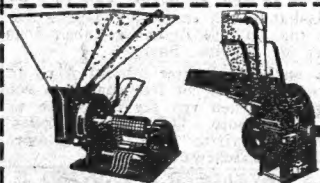
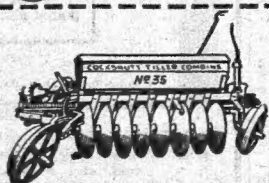
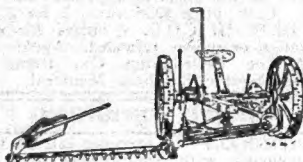
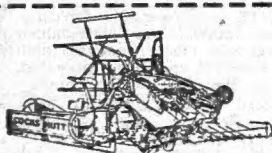
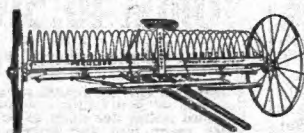
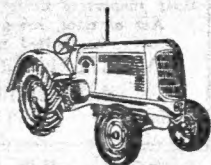
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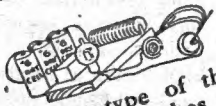


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# How better radio tubes create employment for Canadians



Plugging a reverberatory furnace in the Nickel smelting plant.



In the very earliest type of three-electrode radio tubes produced about 1906-7, various metals were tried. Some of these were too expensive. Others were too corrosive, or were difficult to keep clean during the manufacturing process.



Lee DeForest, the inventor of the Audion tube, found that Nickel answered all the requirements. It was strong, easily cleaned, and did not oxidize in the process of making the tube. It was easy to weld to other metals.



So today the metal parts of almost entirely of Nickel or some alloy of Nickel. The International Nickel Company's research department has co-operated with the radio industry in the development of the best Nickel alloys for use in radio tubes.

Improvements in the vacuum tube have steadily increased its uses. It has become the



heart of long distance telephone service. The development of motion picture films with sound tracks, as well as amplifiers for public address systems, have been made possible entirely by vacuum tubes.



Previous to 1906 not a single pound of Canadian Nickel was being used in vacuum tubes. Today hundreds of tons of it are used in millions of radio and telephone receiving and amplifying tubes.



This new market for Canadian Nickel, brought about through scientific research means jobs for hundreds of men in the Canadian Nickel industry. The expansion of the radio industry, in which Nickel has played a part, has also provided employment for thousands of Canadians. Thus does research develop better products, create more employment.



"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

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